

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

*Winnipeg, Man.*

*January 9, 1924*



ACCEPTING WINTER'S CHALLENGE

—Photo by Jessop

*January Household Number*



Capital ..... \$ 8,000,000  
 Reserve and  
 Undivided Profits... 2,067,074  
 Total Assets..... 128,299,679

The Bank's Annual Statement has just been issued and copies thereof are available for anyone, on application, at any branch of the bank.

966

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Head Office . WINNIPEG

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE . WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Edward Bok's Peace Award

**T**HE jury of Edward Bok's American Peace Award, have announced the prize winning plan. A prize of \$100,000 for the best practical plan by which the United States might co-operate with other nations looking towards the prevention of war, was offered by Edward Bok during 1923. The name of the winner of the prize is not to be announced until after the plan has been published in the press and the citizens of the United States have by a ballot expressed their approval or disapproval of the plan. Half of the prize money will be paid immediately and the other half after the vote is taken. The award brought 22,165 plans many of them composite work of organizations and universities. The provisions of the prize-winning plan as it is to be voted on are as follows:

#### I—ENTER THE PERMANENT COURT

That the United States adhere to the Permanent Court of International Justice for the reasons and under the conditions stated by Secretary Hughes and President Harding in February, 1923.

#### II—CO-OPERATE WITH THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, WITHOUT FULL MEMBERSHIP AT PRESENT.

That without becoming a member of the League of Nations as at present constituted, the United States government should extend its present co-operation with the league and propose participation in the work of its assembly and council under the following conditions and reservations:

##### Safeguarding of Monroe Doctrine

1. The United States accepts the League of Nations as an instrument of mutual counsel, but it will assume no obligation to interfere with political questions of policy or internal administration of any foreign state.

In uniting its efforts with those of

#### No Obligations Under Versailles Treaty

3. The United States will accept no responsibilities under the Treaty of Versailles unless in any particular case Congress has authorized such action.

#### League Open to All Nations

4. The United States government proposes that Article I of the covenant be construed and applied, or, if necessary, redrafted, so that admission to the league shall be assured to any self-governing state that wishes to join and that receives the favorable vote of two-thirds of the assembly.

#### Development of International Law

5. As a condition of its participation in the work and counsels of the league, the United States asks that the assembly and council consent—or obtain authority—to begin collaboration for the revision and development of international law, employing for this purpose the aid of a commission of jurists. This commission would be directed to formulate anew existing rules of the law of nations, to reconcile divergent opinions, to consider points hitherto inadequately provided for but vital to the maintenance of international justice, and in general to define the social rights and duties of states. The recommendations of the commission would be presented from time to time, in proper form for consideration, to the assembly as to a recommending if not a law-making body.

#### Grosse Isle Active

Groose Isle U.F.W.M. met every month during the year, and their activities were varied. They held a Dental Clinic in August, the society paying half the costs of the patients treated. Donations were given and brooms bought from the Institute of the Blind. They also held an egg shower and a miscellaneous shower for the Margaret Scott Mission. Besides this,

## Dates of Conventions

### UNITED FARMERS OF MANITOBA

St. Stephen's Church, Winnipeg

January 8, 9, 10

### UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

G.W.V. Memorial Hall, Edmonton

January 15, 16, 17, 18

### SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

St. Andrew's Church, Moose Jaw

January 23, 24, 25

other states for the preservation of peace and the promotion of the common welfare, the United States insists upon the safeguarding of the Monroe Doctrine and does not abandon its traditional attitude concerning American independence of the Old World, and does not consent to submit its long established policy concerning questions regarded by it as purely American to the recommendation or decision of other powers.

#### No Military or Economic Force

2. The only kind of compulsion which nations can freely engage to apply to each other in the name of peace is that which arises from conference, from moral judgment, from full publicity, and from the power of public opinion.

The United States will assume no obligations under Article X in its present form, or under Article XVI in its present form in the covenant, or in its amended form as now proposed, unless in any particular case Congress has authorized such action.

The United States proposes that Article X and XVI be either dropped altogether or so amended and changed as to eliminate any suggestion of a general agreement to use coercion for obtaining conformity to the pledges of the covenant.

generous relief has been given to many families. One half-dozen babies' layettes were sent to the Red Cross. donations were given to the church and the Boys' and Girls' Club.

Every month at their meeting, a ten-cent collection was taken and at the end of the year, this whole collection was given to help a family in need.

Funds were raised during the year by a Sale of Work, Cafeteria at Boys' and Girls' Club Fair, Raffle, a Quilt and the Annual Fowl Supper.

In October a poultryman was sent from the Agricultural College, and the flocks of eight farms were culled.

#### GREAT VALUES IN BOOKS OF INTEREST TO FARMERS AND STOCKMEN

	Reg. Price.	Special Price.
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Common Diseases of Farm Animals, Dr. R. A. Craig	3.20	2.20
Shorthorn Cattle, Alvin H. Sanders	4.00	3.00
The Farm Dairy, Gurlier	2.00	1.25
Forage and Fibre Crops in America, Hunt	2.50	1.50
Weeds and How to Eradicate Them	.75	.50
500 Hog Questions Answered, Goech	.35	.25
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Special prices are postpaid and apply only while present stock lists. Supply limited. Order at once to avoid disappointment.		
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WINNIPEG, MAN.		



## SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly.

The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN

Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL

Associate Editor

## ADVERTISING RATES

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Livestock Display Classified.....\$6.75 per inch  
Classified.....(See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

## Canadian Farmer's Advantages

U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Says Canadian Farmer Has Larger Yields, Better Quality Wheat, Cheaper Land and Lower Freight Rates

THE many advantages which the Western Canadian farmer enjoys over the farmer of the United States and which in his opinion, should be offset by an increase in the duty on wheat, are elaborately set forth in a long report to President Coolidge, by Henry C. Wallace, secretary of agriculture. "The Canadian farmer," says Mr. Wallace, "has lower freight rates, a greater yield per acre, a superior quality of wheat and cheaper land. These advantages make Canada a very formidable competitor of the American wheat grower, and enable the Canadian farmer to invade the American market despite the present tariff of 30 cents a bushel. To prevent that competition, says Mr. Wallace, the duty on hard spring wheat should be 'materially increased.'"

"The Canadian wheat farmer" says the report, "enjoys substantial advantages over the American producer in the matter of yields, land values, the quality of wheat he produces, and lower freight rates from points equally distant from markets."

## Superior Yields

"The yield of wheat, which is a very important factor in the cost of production, is materially higher in western Canada than in many of our wheat-producing states. The average yield of spring wheat in the prairie provinces during the ten-year period 1913-1922 varied from 15 to 16 bushels per acre. In Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana for the corresponding period they ranged from 10.6 to 14.3 bushels. Winter wheat yields on harvested acreage in Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas, averaged, for the same period, from 12.6 to 16.2 bushels. These figures do not reflect the losses resulting from abandoned acreage. In the Pacific northwest the yields have been somewhat higher than in Canada, but this advantage has been offset to a considerable extent by higher land values. The significance of Canada's higher yields is apparent. A recent study of wheat costs in the United States brings out the fact that the cost per bushel for farmers who had yields ranging from 19 to 25 bushels per acre was 31 per cent. less than for those who had yields varying from seven to 13 bushels."

## Farm Land Cheaper

"The capital invested in land is also materially lower in Canada than in the United States. The average value of farm lands in 1922 for Canada as a whole was \$40 per acre as compared with \$79 for the United States. In the prairie provinces average land values ranged from \$24 to \$32; in 11 of the western wheat states the range was from \$46 to \$110. Montana is the only important wheat state in which the average value of land is not materially higher than in the prairie provinces. It is significant also that land values in Canada during the war were marked up to a relatively slight degree. Between 1914 and 1920 the average value of land in the United States increased \$35 per acre; in Canada the average increase was only \$11. In the same period lands in the prairie provinces advanced on the average from \$7.00 to \$11 per acre; in eleven western wheat states the increase ranged from \$10 per acre in Colo-

rado, to \$61 in Nebraska. It is evident, therefore, that the American wheat farmer has a much heavier investment per acre in land than his Canadian competitor and a correspondingly large interest burden."

## Superior Quality of Wheat

"Canadian farmers have another advantage in the superior quality of their wheat. It is high in protein and much valued by foreign millers for mixing with softer wheats. The hard spring wheat of Canada has sold for many years at small premiums over American hard spring and hard winter wheats in Liverpool, although at times the price has fallen slightly below. During the past two years the premiums paid for No. 1 northern Manitoba over American No. 2 hard winter wheat in Liverpool, when prices on both grades were reported, was 9 cents. Sales of American hard winter wheat in Liverpool have been limited and quotations scattered. When quoted during 1923, the premium on No. 1 northern Manitoba, has been about 5 cents over No. 2 dark northern spring wheat in Liverpool."

"The excellent quality of the Canadian wheat is attested also by the fact that American millers purchase and import it in considerable quantities even

though subject to a duty of 30 cents. Canada's advantageous position in the production of hard spring wheat is apparent. . . . While satisfactory comparisons between the cost of producing wheat in Canada and the United States cannot be made on the basis of available studies, it is quite apparent that the Canadian farmer has advantages which enable him to produce wheat at materially lower costs per bushel than the American farmer."

## Lower Freight Rates

"Relatively high freight rates from producing regions of the United States to the seaboard are a serious handicap in competition with other countries in the markets of the world. The freight rates from points in Montana to Duluth are from seven to ten cents a bushel higher than the rates in Canada for the same distance to Port Arthur and Fort William at the head of the lakes, from which the rates to Liverpool under normal conditions are substantially the same as from Duluth."

"The highest rate to the head of the lakes from any point in Western Canada as shown in the 1922 report of the grain trade of Canada, is 17.4 cents per bushel from Athabasca, Alberta. From Calgary to Port Arthur, a distance of 1,339 miles, the rate is 15.6 cents per bushel. In the United States the rate from Teton, Montana, to Duluth, a distance of 1,004 miles, is 25.2 cents, a difference of 9.6 cents in favor of the Canadian wheat-grower of Calgary."

"A reduction of freight rates practically to the pre-war level would be

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Before churning add one-half tea-spoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores.

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The Guide has published a book on Better Homemaking and Management. It is full of time-saving, money-saving and labor-saving information. One single idea learned will save you many times its price.

Tells how to read and adjust patterns, how to make a paper dress form, how to clean, press and dye clothes, how to soften hard water, how to remove stains, how to wash delicate fabrics, how to make home labor-savers, how to finance the farm home, and hundreds of other practical household hints. Postpaid, 50c.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

necessary to place the United States in the pre-war position to compete with Canada in transportation costs to European markets. Such a reduction also would again place the Kansas farmer approximately in the same position to compete with the Argentine farmer that he held before the war."

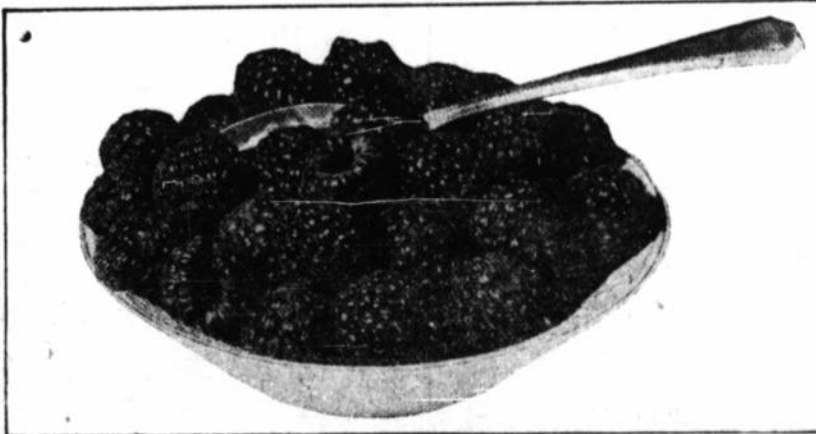
## Says Duty Should be Raised

The report also refers to the cheap water transportation system of Canada which "together with the lower rail rates brings many of the Canadian wheat growers nearer to Liverpool than the producers of central Kansas." The report reviews U.S. production and states that while the price of soft wheat is on an export basis the price of hard spring wheat has been raised by the tariff, because the domestic supply is not equal to the milling demand, making importation necessary. The present tariff, therefore, Secretary Wallace concludes, has not prevented the importation of Canadian wheat for domestic consumption in the United States and such importation will continue and the competition become more acute "unless the duty is materially increased."

## Royal Bank Report

The annual report of the Royal Bank of Canada is a remarkably strong statement showing a gain in deposits of \$50,000,000, liquid assets of approximately 50 per cent. and cash amounting to 28 per cent. of the liabilities to the public. Compared with the corresponding period last year total assets have increased by about \$59,000,000, while liquid assets have increased by about \$17,000,000. Current loans indicate a growing demand for the services of the bank, standing at \$264,722,967, as against \$242,937,776 for last year. Of the \$50,000,000 increase in deposits \$34,163,245 is shown in the Savings Department. Profits for the year amounted to \$3,909,316 which with the amount brought forward made \$4,916,830 available for distribution. Of this \$2,856,000 was distributed as dividends and bonuses to shareholders and \$1,085,830 was carried forward.

## STRAWBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES



Latham Raspberries

How would you like to pick these in your own garden?

There are several thousand farm homes on the prairies that enjoy year by year cultivated fruit from their own gardens. They not only get their fruit fresh and in excellent condition, but they get it much cheaper than they could buy the imported article. Then again there is a satisfaction that comes from gathering fruit grown at home that can only be appreciated from the actual experience.

But though experience proved that strawberries, raspberries, cherries, plums and crab apples and grapes are readily grown in this country, tens of thousands of farms are not growing them. The Guide has made plans to aid a few hundred of these fruitless farms to make a beginning in fruit growing.

Would you like to start this spring with a small patch of strawberries and a dozen raspberry bushes that will give you luscious fruit for your table next year? Would you like to plant a couple of cherry trees this spring and get fruit (that makes the good old-fashioned cherry pies) from them next year and each year afterward? Would you like to have a few crab apple trees that in three or four years will give you an ample supply of fruit as good as the best produced anywhere? Would you like beautiful and hardy flowers blooming year after year by your house?

You will find all this and more in The Guide's fruit and flower catalog just published. The prices are the lowest you can find. A mere request will bring it to you by the next mail.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.



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## Order Your Farm Help Now

IN VIEW of the great demand for farm help existing in Canada, the Canadian Pacific Railway will continue its Farm Help Service during 1924 and will enlarge its scope to include women domestics and boys.

THE COMPANY is in touch with large numbers of good farm laborers in Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Holland, Switzerland and other European countries and through its widespread organization can promptly fill applications for help received from Canadian farmers.

In order to have the help reach Canada in time for the Spring operations farmers needing help should arrange to get their applications in early, the earlier the better, as naturally those applications which are received early will receive first attention.

Blank application forms and full information regarding the service may be obtained from any C.P.R. agent or from any of the officials listed below. THE SERVICE IS ENTIRELY FREE OF CHARGE.

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Department of Colonization and Development

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T. S. Acheson, General Agricultural Agent

SASKATOON.—W. J. Gerow, Land Agent

H. F. Komor, Special Colonization Agent

CALGARY.—T. O. F. Herzer, Asst. to Supt. of Colonization

EDMONTON.—J. Miller, Land Agent

MONTREAL.—J. Dougall, General Agricultural Agent

G. La Due Norwood, Land Agent

E. G. WHITE,  
Assistant Commissioner.

J. S. DENNIS,  
Chief Commissioner.

## If You Want Bargains In

**HORSES SWINE FARM LANDS**  
**CATTLE POULTRY USED FARM**  
**SHEEP DOGS MACHINERY**

See the Farmers' Market Place on Page 28 of this issue

It is particularly worth your while now, while early fall offerings are being made.

## The American Tariff on Canadian Cattle

By James E. Poole, Markets Editor of The Breeders' Gazette and  
Other Leading American Livestock Publications

FROM my viewpoint the present tariff on Canadian cattle does not admit of serious difference of opinion. As Mexico is the only other country from which live cattle are admitted into the United States, for sanitary reasons it may be regarded as a duty solely on Canadian cattle.

If this tariff was seriously intended to benefit American cattlemen the fact that it has failed must now be realized, but its advocates stubbornly refuse to do so.

The tariff on Canadian cattle is political "bunk." It was designed to secure acquiescence by the cattleman in the tariff policy of the present administration, by convincing him that he was participating in protection.

A Republican leader wrote me recently that "as a consequence of the tariff the price of cattle in this country has ruled higher than in Canada, and that this difference has been generally approximately equivalent to the duty."

This is somewhat enigmatical, but may be interpreted as meaning that the tariff depreciated Canadian cattle values by the amount of the duty, a singularly honest admission. But it does not assert that American cattlemen have benefited thereby.

### No Compensating Benefit

In other words, the tariff is destructive so far as the Canadian cattle industry is concerned, but not constructive with respect to the American cattle industry.

The stock contention of the protectionist is that tariffs protect domestic labor against the lower cost production of other countries. If cattle production cost in Canada was considerably less than in Montana or Colorado, there might be reasonable ground for defending the tariff.

It is my contention that the tariff on Canadian cattle has not benefited cattle producers in this country to the amount of a single penny, but that it has deprived corn belt feeders of desirable stock and feeding cattle that under free trade conditions were accessible.

The absurdity of protectionist claims of tariff benefit in this instance are indicated by the fact that during the first nine months of 1923 we imported 85,642 Canadian cattle. During the same period cattle receipts at 67 markets in the United States were 13,981,236 head. No sophistry, not even protectionist sophistry will convince an average mind that this handful of Canadian cattle could possibly exert the slightest influence on the whole mass.

### The Free Hides Joker

But the fact that politicians have "bunked" the cattleman is further demonstrated by their policy in keeping hides on the free list. This inconsistency forces the Canadian cattleman to pay a duty of 1½¢ or 2¢ as the case may be, when it enters this country on an animal's back, but if peeled off it comes in free, which is palpable discrimination against the cattleman. But while giving the domestic cattleman a sop in the shape of a tariff on a handful of Canadian cattle that could not possibly benefit him the politicians threw down the bars to the whole world, making this country a dumping ground for the hides and skins of Asia, Africa, South America and Australia.

Just how the politicians are able to impose on our cattlemen in this manner is an enigma, but they are apparently contented with a farcial tariff on live cattle that would not do them the least good if perpetuated for a century.

Canada has no heavy surplus of cattle to dump into this market, and will have none; neither has Mexico, which is out of the cattle business, and will be for a decade under the most favorable conditions possible.

So far the only perceptible result of the tariff on Canadian cattle is serious damage to the Canadian cattle industry without even a symptom of benefit or advantage in any shape, form or man-

ner to American cattlemen. The tariff cannot be defended even as a revenue producer as it is probable that if the figures were available the amount collected by the United States government has been dissipated by cost of collection.

### Logical Market

This is the logical market for Western Canada cattle as that country is the logical market for much that we have to sell.

During the first ten months of 1923 the export trade of the United States with Canada amounted to \$560,905,043. Canada next to Great Britain is the best customer of this country. Our exports to Canada were about equal to combined exports to France, Germany and Italy.

During the same ten-month period we did an import trade with Canada of only \$341,606,738, showing an adverse balance against Canada of over \$200,000,000; yet we put a burdensome duty on \$2,000,000 worth of cattle.

It is trade axiom that such one-sided trade cannot be permanent. Those of us who have traded on the livestock market know that in practice we buy from the man who buys from us; international trade obeys the same general laws and practice.

It is to be regretted that the Taft reciprocity plan mis-carried. The tariff is in politics evidently to stay there. If politicians were candid this would be a less serious condition, but especially with respect to tariff problems they practice ways that are dark.

### No Hope From Republicans

There never has been a moment since the present tariff became effective that possibility of suspension, or revocation existed. The flexible clause in the act was another political hoax.

If in the turn of political events, the Democratic party regains possession of the federal government next year, the tariff will doubtless be discarded. What will happen at the polls in November, 1924, is at present open to speculation, but should the existing administration be returned to power the present tariff policy will be continued without the slightest deviation. The cattleman will make his intermittent appeal for a duty on hides, but will be turned down as emphatically as when this tariff measure was ground out by the political mill.

In any event, assuming that the Democratic party comes into power and re-instate a free trade policy, such as was maintained during the Wilson administration, it will merely be a matter of waiting another four years until the tariff advocates regain control.

This describes the present and prospective plight of the Canadian cattle grower so far as access to this market is concerned.

I am convinced that no power on earth can change the policy of the Republican party in this respect. This opinion is based on extensive enquiry among party leaders. And should we have four years of Democratic hard times the protection politicians will come back strong in 1928.

### Hoaxed

A tariff that accomplishes nothing for its advertised beneficiaries is an obvious failure, but in this instance the cattleman appears contented or at least satisfied that his political friends have exerted themselves in his behalf.

In my opinion a duty sufficient to absorb the entire net proceeds of Canadian cattle sent to this market would not aid our cattle market. The fact that 85,642 Canadian cattle were imported during the first nine months of 1923 demonstrates that the tariff does not furnish protection as it is doubtful if the number would have been materially increased had the tariff bars been down.

Indicative of sentiment on this subject in agrarian circles is the following resolution adopted by the Brown

Continued on Page 15



# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 9, 1924

## Sir Lomer Gouin's Resignation

The resignation of Sir Lomer Gouin, minister of justice, due to illness, following close upon the temporary and possibly permanent retirement of Mr. Fielding, and the unfavorable by-elections in the maritime provinces, have created something in the nature of a crisis for the King government. The loss of the two seats to the Conservatives not only placed the Liberals for the first time in a minority in the House, but it also demonstrated a serious loss of confidence on the part of the electorate. The absence of Mr. Fielding and Sir Lomer leaves the government weak from the administrative standpoint.

Upon personal grounds there will be the deepest sympathy for the distinguished ministers. It is to be hoped that relief from the responsibilities of office will restore their health and give them many years of usefulness to Canada. But the business of His Majesty's government must be carried on. They were the ablest and most widely-experienced members of the administration. Fielding, as premier of Nova Scotia, and later as finance minister, and Gouin, as premier of Quebec, brought to the King government administrative and political experience of the first order. Both were reactionaries; Liberalism to them was merely a party label. The outlook of both was most decidedly conservative. Yet these two powerful political leaders have dominated the Liberal government. They have been the real masters of the administration. Their withdrawal affords Premier King a second opportunity—and probably a final one—to demonstrate his own powers of leadership and his faith in the policy upon which he was elected, and to which he has as yet rendered but lip service.

The government cannot carry on during the next session without some support from outside the Liberal party. It seems to be taken for granted that no support is expected from the Conservatives, though the policies of the two parties in office have been as alike as two peas. The only remaining source from which support can be secured is the Progressives. Already the newspaper prophets are actively at work reorganizing the cabinet and including a number of Progressives. Speculation is rife as to what course Mr. King will pursue, in order to ensure a majority that will support the government in the House.

Two years ago, with a fresh mandate from the electorate, Premier King made a half-hearted move to win the co-operation of the Progressives, but without result. He then yielded to the domination of the Montreal interests, constructed his cabinet accordingly and abandoned the policy to which he and his party were pledged. But today the situation is decidedly different, and, furthermore, there may be some truth in the rumors that Mr. King has determined to take the reins of government into his own hands. His recent contact with the premiers from the other Dominions, and the courageous course which he pursued at the Imperial Conference, possibly have been an inspiration. Without the aggressive personalities of Mr. Fielding and Sir Lomer Gouin at his elbow it may be that Liberalism of the genuine brand—which he advocated so eloquently when out of office—may once more become the policy of the Liberal party.

If Mr. King is prepared to adopt a genuine low tariff policy, reduce expenditures and taxation, give the National Railways a fair opportunity, inaugurate an adequate

system of agricultural credit, and institute satisfactory banking reforms, he can undoubtedly secure Progressive support. The Progressive members and those who elected them are not seeking the glory of office, nor are they interested in playing politics merely for the excitement of the game. They are interested in results in the shape of legislation which will be equitable to all classes in the community. The Progressives have never been extremists nor "whole hoggers," but they are firm adherents to certain stated principles which they have advocated freely in the House, and which have widespread support throughout the country. A recognition of and adherence to these principles, which are in spirit not very dissimilar to the spirit of the Liberal platform of 1919, must be the course of the government to earn Progressive support. It is for Mr. King to decide, and his cabinet reorganization will be a fair indication of his intentions. Continued adherence to a policy of reaction can lead only to the defeat of the government and an early general election, which is not justifiable, and is not desired by the country at present. Furthermore, a general election can bring no comfort to the government. There is only one course of safety for Mr. King, and that is quite plainly the course which he and his supporters swore to follow before they were elected to office. Though they have wandered far, and perhaps their temptations have been great, yet the path they promised to tread is today the path of wisdom.

## Yes, We Have No Ambassador

The resignation of Sir Auckland Geddes, as British ambassador at Washington, coupled to Hon. W. S. Fielding's practical retirement from active political life, may have the effect of reviving at Ottawa the question of a Canadian representative at Washington, an appointment which was always strongly opposed by Mr. Fielding, and upon which, according to reports, Sir Auckland Geddes did not look with a favorable eye.

In 1919 the Canadian parliament voted \$50,000 for a Canadian representative at Washington. He was, Hon. N. W. Rowell explained, to be a permanent representative although the exact form which the representation was to take was a matter for consultation between the Canadian and the British governments. "The Canadian representative at Washington," he said, "will be very much more than the Canadian agent. His status will be very different from the status of the Canadian representative in Paris or London." The House of Commons approved the idea.

On May 10, 1920, Sir George E. Foster made an important announcement to the House and stated that a similar announcement was being made in the British House of Commons. Negotiations with regard to the appointment of a Canadian representative at Washington, he stated, had been concluded, and "it has been agreed that His Majesty, on the advice of his Canadian ministers, shall appoint a minister plenipotentiary, who will have charge of Canadian affairs and will at all times be the ordinary channel of communication with the United States government in matters of purely Canadian concern, acting upon instructions from and reporting direct to the Canadian government."

A week later Mr. Fielding introduced a resolution declaring that before the arrangement was completed, all papers and documents relating to the matter should be

submitted to the House. A long debate ensued in which Mr. Fielding expressed grave doubts as to the wisdom of the policy of having a Canadian ambassador at Washington, and Mr. Mackenzie King eloquently demanded that an end be made once and for all to secret diplomacy, and to "have our diplomacy open and above board or not have it at all." The resolution was defeated by five votes, and on June 30 Mr. Mackenzie King tried again in a resolution cutting the amount of \$80,000 in the estimates to \$50,000.

In this debate Sir Robert Borden pointed out that "about two-thirds or three-quarters of the business of the embassy relates to Canadian interests," and he urged that these interests should be looked after by a Canadian representative. Mr. Fielding once again saw a menace to the Empire in such a policy, and Mr. King once again declared against secret diplomacy, while the Conservatives, whatever they thought, loyally voted with the government.

The estimates for 1921 contained an amount of \$60,000 for this appointment, which, the government had assured the House, would be made just as soon as a suitable man for the job could be found. Another long debate ensued, Sir Robert Borden giving an important and interesting review of the history of the question of direct communication between the governments of Canada and the United States, and quoting the opinions of all Canada's eminent statesmen, beginning as far back as 1870.

The Liberals again had something to say about secret diplomacy and they had also discovered another objection, namely, that the Canadian ambassador in the absence of the British ambassador was to have complete charge of the embassy. This they regarded as a kind of "entangling alliance" with Great Britain, so they tried once more to defeat the proposal, without success.

The next session of parliament saw the Liberals in power. Sir Robert Borden had told Mr. Mackenzie King that if he succeeded in gaining office he would find in the archives all the documents in connection with the negotiations regarding a Canadian representative at Washington, and he could then please himself whether or not he gave publicity to them and ended the secret diplomacy he had been denouncing. When the estimates came down they included \$60,000 for a Canadian representative at Washington, and the amount went through without discussion. Nobody even whispered "secret diplomacy" to Premier King, and Mr. Fielding apparently saw no further menace to the imperial connection.

On May 25, 1923, S. W. Jacobs, asked the government if there was any truth in the report that the delay in appointing a Canadian representative at Washington was "due to pressure from the Imperial authorities at London." The report, replied Premier King, "is wholly without foundation." The estimates contained the amount of \$60,000 for a Canadian representative at Washington. The premier was asked what steps had been taken to make the appointment. "Nothing has been done in the matter up to the present time," replied the premier. Would the prime minister explain what the vote is for, was the next question. The answer must be quoted in full.

There is at the present time at Washington a representative of the Department of External Affairs and a correspondent. They have a very small staff and they keep the government at Ottawa informed on matters concerning the different departments. This item is to cover the expenses of that office as consti-



tuted at the present time, and to make provision for enlarging the office if thought advisable.

Mr. King, when in opposition, was eloquently indignant over the refusal of the Borden administration to lay before parliament full details of the negotiations regarding the appointment of a Canadian ambassador at Washington. With the exception of Mr. Fielding, the Liberals have not contested the principle involved in such an appointment, and by renewing the amount in the estimates during the two years they have been in power they have given practical approval of the principle. Like their Conservative predecessors, however, they have done nothing but vote the money for the office. Mr. King has not made the appointment, neither has he given publicity to the negotiations, nor explained why "nothing has been done in the matter up to the present time." He has been every bit as reticent on the subject as his predecessors in office.

The need for direct and authoritative representation of Canada at Washington was made quite plain by Sir Robert Borden and his colleagues. More than one-half of Canada's external trading is done with the United States, and the extent of her affairs with the United States is evidenced in Sir Robert Borden's statement that two-thirds or three-quarters of the business of the embassy at Washington relates to Canadian interests. The announcement made by the government in 1920 is conclusive proof that the British government had agreed to the appointment of a Canadian ambassador, and the previous government at Ottawa repeatedly stated that the appointment would be made as soon as a suitable man had been selected. The people have a right to know why "nothing has been done in the matter." All parties are agreed on the principle and the appointment should be made without

further delay. If there are obstacles that have developed since 1920 Mr. King should make them known. If he is waiting an opportunity to make a statement on the question the Progressives should make it for him at the next session of parliament.

### Confusing the Issue

Premier Massey, of New Zealand, is a little hard to understand. In an address at Quebec, on December 26, referring to the decisions of the Imperial Conference, he is reported in the press as saying: "No decision of the conference is binding upon the parliament of Great Britain or upon the parliaments of the self-governing Dominions. Our political autonomy is in no way affected." That is good political doctrine; but in Winnipeg, in an interview with the Winnipeg Free Press, Premier Massey used the word "government" instead of "parliament." The resolutions passed at the conference he said were not binding on the New Zealand government unless that government accepted them upon his recommendation as prime minister. As for Great Britain, he said, "it should be remembered that these Imperial conferences in reality represent the Empire in council, and it seems unthinkable that there should be any going back upon the promises made to the Dominions on the part of the British government. Any such happening I should consider almost a breach of faith."

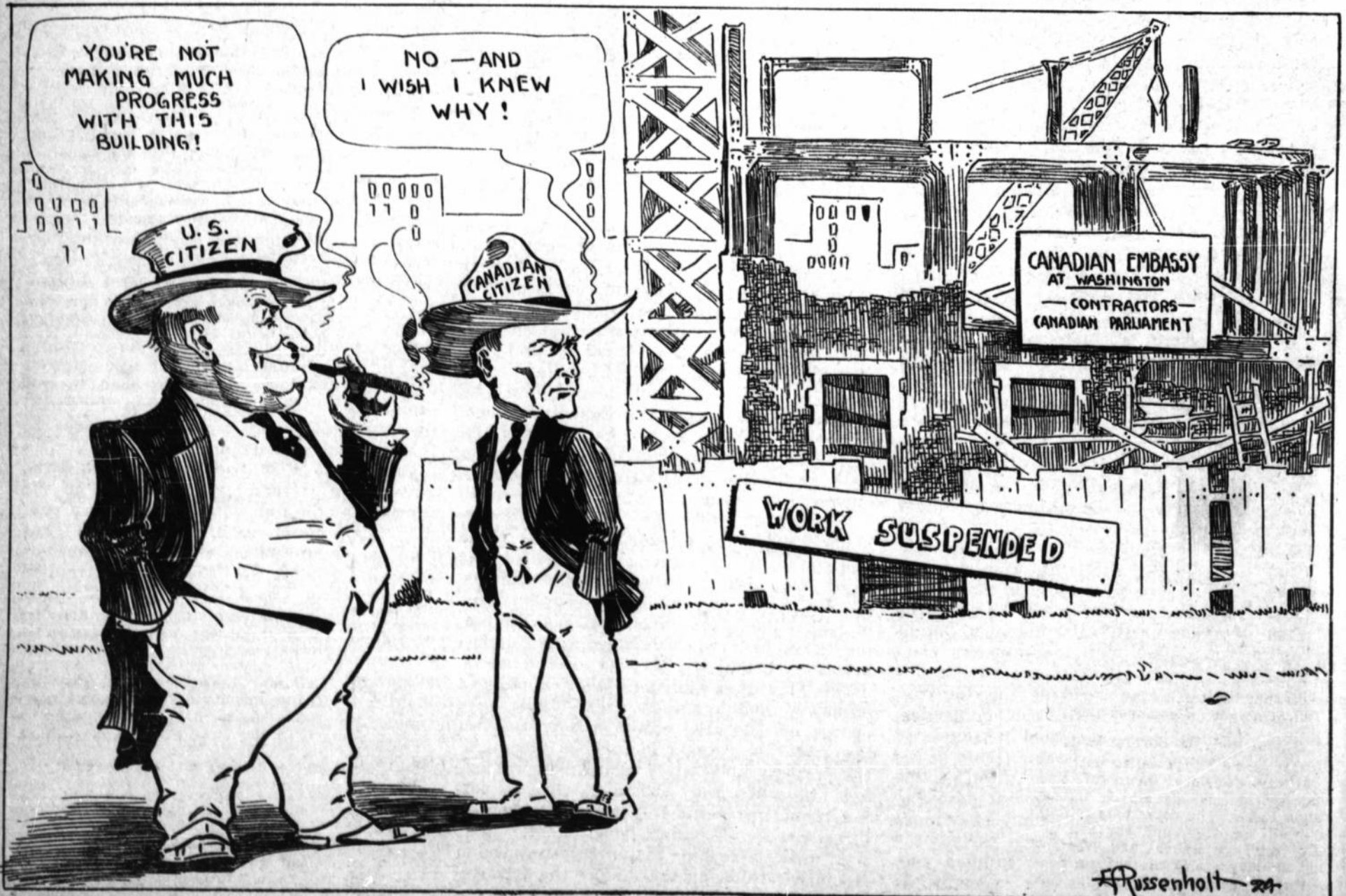
Premier Massey is confusing the issue. That the British government is morally responsible for the promises it made at the conference is a mere truism, and it may be readily granted that Premier Baldwin was quite prepared to place before the British parliament the legislation required to carry out the promises. But if, as Premier Massey stated at Quebec, the decisions of the conference are not binding upon parliament,

how can there be any "breach of faith" if parliament refuses to pass the legislation?

### The Value of Trees

It is generally conceded today that a good plantation of trees around the farmstead increases the market value of the farm in a considerable degree. It has, furthermore, been demonstrated that the shelter provided by such a plantation materially affects the warmth of the house, and, consequently, reduces the fuel bill, and is of a distinct advantage in the protection of stock, reducing feed requirements and aiding in the production of milk and flesh. These are decided economic advantages to say nothing of the additional comfort, satisfaction and contentment which the proximity and companionship of trees brings to human beings in every land.

Trees for farm plantations on the prairies are absolutely free for the asking. The Dominion government maintains at Indian Head a forestry station where a large variety of trees suitable for prairie plantations are grown in immense numbers, and are donated free to farmers who are willing to plant and care for them according to regulations developed from practical experience. Applications to the forestry station for trees must be made one year in advance in order that government inspectors may visit the farm and ascertain that conditions are right for planting and give helpful instructions that will bring the best results. The time to put such applications in is right now before it is too late and before it is forgotten. No applications are received later than March 1, for trees to be planted in the spring of 1925. Applications should be made to the Forestry Station, Indian Head, Sask., and full information will be provided for the asking.



Is It a Strike or a Lockout?



# Forging a Nation's Metal

"THE modern city is the great failure of our civilization," So ran the dictum from the mouth of every would-be social reformer during the first decade of the present century. We were told with monotonous repetition that the city was the devourer of life and only existed by virtue of the steady flow from the, as yet uncontaminated, rural source of an abundant stream of re-vivifying human material. With some measure of truth the predominant weight of leadership in all lines was assigned a rural origin, and in general there was a comforting assurance that however wrong urban life might be, all was well in the open country.

The report of the Roosevelt County Life Commission awoke us rudely from our dream. Like a bomb bursting amid the peace of a mid-Victorian Sunday afternoon, came the information that economically, socially, as well as from the educational and religious standpoint, a marked decadence had set in among the rural communities. Since then, of making many books on the so-called rural problem there has been literally no end. Sociologists, theologians, agriculturists, economists, psychologists, educationists, journalists and uplifters of every ilk, hastened to unburden themselves, variously, and at great length upon the subject—"What is wrong with country life and how can it be put right?" The one point of agreement seems to be that rural society may be regarded as sick—very sick—but at that point unanimity in the chorus from the multitude of self-appointed physicians ceases.

The economist is quite sure that the fundamental trouble is due to the farmer's ignorance of economic laws and methods of sound business management; the scientific agriculturist sees the remedy in better farming practice; the educationist says: "Raise the general level of trained intelligence"; the moralist says: "New outlook on the meaning of life is what is needed, and a revival of the belief that man shall not live by bread alone." The farmer himself, despite the organizations which profess to speak in his name, is as yet largely inarticulate inasmuch as in many organized districts only a minority of the farmers belong to the agricultural economic group societies, and of these it is by no means certain that the official pronouncements command whole-hearted support. The one refreshing fact about the whole situation is that amid all the clamor of contending theories spread abroad by books, pamphlets, articles and publicity agencies in general, here and there may be found a community where something has been or is being done toward finding a real solution for the problem.

The excuse for this preamble and what follows it is a desire to relate what one rural school teacher, with some grasp of the real needs of his district, and with the sympathetic co-operation of some of the people of his community, has actually brought to pass. One such illustration is worth libraries full of as yet undeveloped theories.

## A School and Its Surroundings

Situated some thirty miles north of the railway divisional point of Vermilion, Alberta, is the school district of Angle Lake. The country is rolling, fairly well timbered, and the soil decidedly sandy. Lakes and sloughs abound, and generally the natural conditions are not too favorable for profitable farming. The people are of decidedly mixed racial origin. About one-half are Ruthenian or of south-

## Story of a Teacher Who Helped Give a Rural School a Changed Outlook---By A. E. Ottewell

eastern European stock, and the remainder Scandinavian, Canadian and British, with some families of more mixed blood.

Into this community there went in 1915, a young Irish-Canadian school teacher by name, J. W. McAllister. Born in Huron County, Ontario, he had his public school education there. At 13 years of age he came to Alberta with his parents, and went on a homestead, where the next 13 years of his life were spent. At this time he came under the influence of a young Irish student missionary, who inspired him to return to school, where he worked his way through high school, normal and university, graduating finally with the degree of B.S.A., from the University of Alberta, in 1923. During his life on the homestead and his time spent at College, certain pronounced views on rural conditions and their improvement were developed, but instead of afflicting an already suffering public with yet another book on the subject, Mr. McAllister proceeded to try out his ideas in a practical way. For seven summers he worked in the same school and district with gratifying results.

On his arrival,

round, the first piece of playground equipment. This was followed by the erection of swings. Soon some of the children were getting up at five o'clock to get their home duties done and get down to the school to revel in the delights of these, to them, entrancing novelties. As time went on all of the following games were introduced and played, not only by the school children, but in many instances by their elders as well: football, baseball, volley ball, hockey and tennis. Volley ball proved a great success as a community game,

the opposition at the beginning from some of the older women, who from the depths of their folk-lore brought up stories of terrible monsters which inhabited the depths of the lake, and might be expected to seize upon luckless swimmers.

So far as the recreational features were concerned, the net result was that on every Saturday night 40 to 50 people of all ages gathered at the school for what, to them, was the red letter evening of the week.

## Demonstration Plots

Very early in this story a school garden was introduced. In this garden well known cereals and a few new ones were tested. Potato varieties were also demonstrated as well as other vegetables, while the flower section was worthy of special attention. The whole garden was a remarkable demonstration of what can be done by intelligent management even with poor soil conditions. It became quite the common thing for the older people to stroll around through these plots

comparing and making mental notes of the possibilities of the different varieties of grains, vegetables, fruits, and flowers, for their district. It would be no exaggeration to say that this school garden, together with the teacher's own private garden nearby, became a regular agricultural demonstration station for the community.

However, even in Sunny Alberta sometimes weather conditions are unsuited for outdoor sports, and something has to be provided for rainy days. In the course of time the school board installed a full-sized basement in the school which was used for hand-ball and dodge-ball as well as other indoor games, but before this happened the community's resources were called upon to organize an orchestra which consisted of a borrowed piano, the teacher's violin, banjo, bones, and a jazz piano, which furnished the battery for the orchestra. This last instrument was a fearful and wonderful-looking structure. It was made up of a great collection of instruments, the bass-drum being a large wash-tub with a hide tightly stretched over it, and arranged in order were horse shoes, a circular saw, a discarded burr from a grain crusher, pitch forks, cow bells, sheep bells, sleigh bells, school bell, and a number of self-tuning bottles, the resonance chambers of which could be adjusted by varying the amount of liquid in them. The results from the orchestra, of which this jazz piano constituted the piece de resistance, were truly wonderful. At the first public concert at which it figured, it created such interest that the next concert drew people for over 20 miles, the school being literally packed to capacity.

Incidentally, as might already be inferred, the children of this community were poor. Ice-cream for example was almost entirely outside of their individual resources, but each Friday throughout the summer term, by co-operative effort and contributions from different sources, it was possible to have three freezer-fulls of ice-cream which were readily absorbed by the school children. Indeed some of the adults of the community developed a strange uncanny sense of knowing when ice-cream day was being celebrated, and dropped in to receive a warm welcome and a heaping dish of ice-cream.

## Some of the Results

The net result of all this activity was that the school became a recognized recreational centre for the whole community. The great difficulty was that the people wanted to be there every night and gave the teacher little opportunity

Continued on Page 21



Lower: Angle Lake School in action. Centre: J. W. McAllister. Upper Right: Pupils in garden and demonstration plots at Angle Lake.



since without previous training large numbers could join in. Tennis became so popular that one Swedish bachelor would sometimes come after the day's work without his supper to play as long as light and opportunity permitted. Incidentally, the man had been handicapped socially by his lack of knowledge of English, but in the community play he made rapid progress in acquiring a better command of language and an improved social standing.

The question of the cost of equipment for the games mentioned will come at once to the mind of the reader. In this particular school, the cost involved was met from three sources. First, the Strathcona Fund grant was won by the school for several years in succession; second, approximately 50 per cent. of the cost was covered by the proceeds from the sale of vegetables from the school garden, and third, the school board (once the work was under way) was quite willing to make up the balance.

One form of sport which proved a great success was swimming. Although the only swimming resort was situated a mile and a half from the school, yet more than one-half of the pupils learned to swim, and some of them made enviable records. Once each summer a distance contest was held and the record of each pupil's trial swim was posted on the wall in the school. Last August one boy swam 34 rods, and one girl 18 rods. The equipment consisted of two dressing rooms constructed from slabs from a nearby saw-mill; two rafts, anchored one in three feet of water, and one in seven feet, and an improvised bathing suit for each pupil provided by himself or herself. The remarkable results quoted were achieved in spite of



Women's Baseball Team, organized under Mrs. McAllister, at Angle Lake



# Renfrew and His Neighbors

By One of Them

**T**RULY, our Prince of Wales is a versatile individual. It is one thing to bear becomingly the burdens and panoply of state. It is as vastly different as may be, to slip easily and naturally into the simple neighborly life of an Alberta ranch. It is as a Western rancher that we have viewed him most recently, and it is in this capacity that he has measured up to the most rigid requirements of cow-puncher and rancher alike.

Now the Prince of Wales might have come amongst us, and, simply as a prince, have aroused a very casual, transitory interest, for the western mind is far removed from royal thoughts. But when the man Renfrew has come to his own ranch, and, by sheer force of personality, has won the respect and regard of his neighbors, that is something to take note of. It is in his capacity as a sportsman, a rider, a judge of stock, a gracious host and a kindly and considerate neighbor, that one thinks of him, quite to the exclusion of his station. And these qualities have secured for him an active allegiance that no robes of state could ever win him.

It is for the trivial, homely things that he is so beloved. He showed an instinct for friendship and little local interests, so remarkable in a man whose home is the entire British empire. His first enquiry on reaching Alberta was for George Lane, of the Bar U, and with those men of George Lane's staff, with whom he had formed acquaintance four years ago.

As an example of local feeling, it is told that he was very keen on accepting an invitation to attend the High River Masonic Lodge. When the wisdom of this was disputed for the reason that just such invitations had been declined all over the Dominion, he protested with, "But this is entirely different, this is my own town."

## Formality Forgotten

Although all formal acceptances had to be abandoned, there was a certain amount of neighboring to and fro. When chance or circumstances carried a man to the E.P. ranch, he was received by Renfrew himself, who apparently took pleasure in pulling out an easy chair for his guest, lighting his cigarette and settling down for a chat. Invariably the guest succumbed and launched into general gossip, to which the Prince listened with great gravity and interest. The call over, the man would go on his way in an agonizing haze of doubt as to whether he had once addressed his host as "your Royal Highness," and just what he had said.

Little shooting parties and coyote-hunting parties were organized, which also brought people into touch with Renfrew on a natural basis. To be sure, many a man wrestled in anguish beforehand, as to the course of procedure in going shooting with His Royal Highness. But, once on the field and once the birds got flying, all unfamiliar etiquette was abandoned, and the situation became merely that of an afternoon's shooting. He displayed great interest in the pump gun, that sporting weapon so much used in the West, and so unknown or disapproved of in England. Many a happy memory he has left of comradeship and sportmanship. Added to his ability as a shot, is the possession of that most precious quality of the hunting field, a nice consideration of the other man's birds.

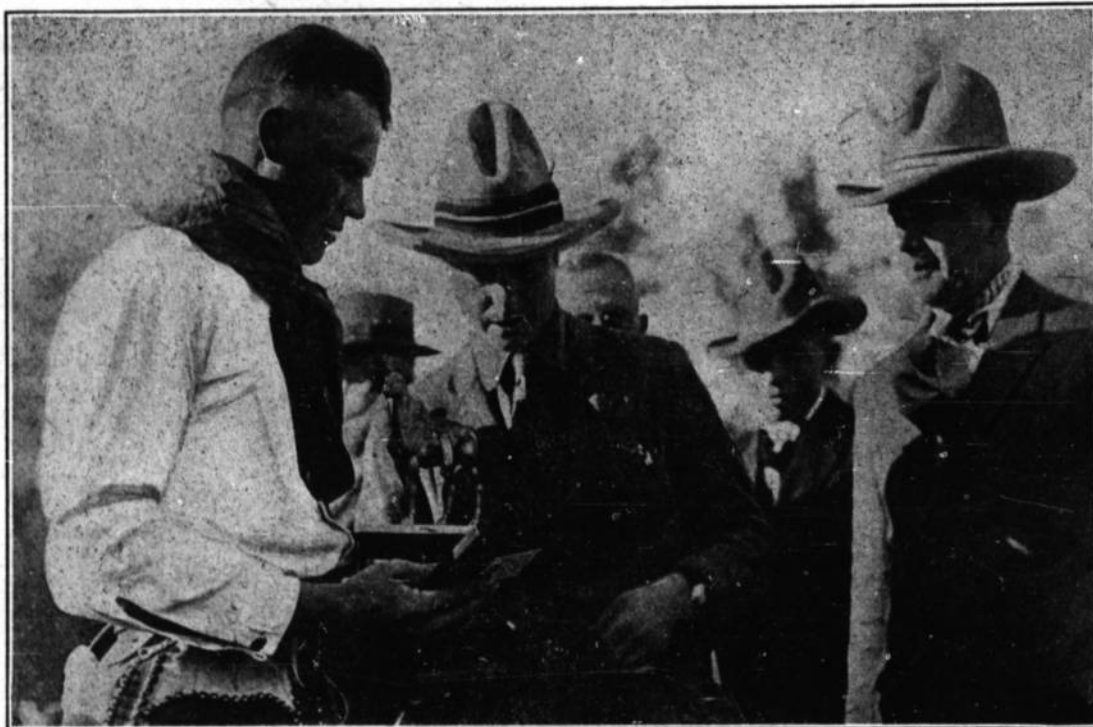
However, this sport naturally did not bring him into touch with all his neighbors. And it was his expressed desire to meet everyone near at hand, with special stress laid on certain individuals (particularly overseas men) of whom he had heard, in that uncanny way he has of picking up information.

So one day when a picnic was being held on the E.P. for the Shorthorn Breeders' Association and officials of the Calgary stampede, it was announced that the ranch would also be thrown open to friends and neighbors—that the Prince was giving a picnic. Invitation hurtled over the wires and messengers were sent a-riding. It was a sort of house-warming.

The host himself was waiting. The most effective note of his costume was the tremendous Stetson hat, bought

about it!" The crowd around melted like magic to a discreet distance where they might chuckle unrestrainedly over the simple, western repartee of the Prince. "He's sure coming along, that boy," was the gleeful verdict.

But the house-warming ended, and not many days afterward, the Prince departed. When his train pulled away from the High River station, the farewell heard from rancher, farmer, cow-puncher, laborer and citizen alike, was "So long, come back soon." And the



The Prince of Wales presenting the trophy for champion rough-riding, to Pete Vandermere

from his neighbor, Harry Baines, of the South Fork Trading Post. His guests were presented to him with a nice mixture of Western democracy and old world ceremony. Many considerate ones, who did not wish to see him mobbed and stampeded, did not come forward for presentation, but every child found ready access. Some amongst the elders, carried away by the backwash of early English training, were all for curtsying ("doing a droop," the cowpunchers called it), but these were brought briskly to their feet and a hearty handshake bestowed.

## A Busy Host

The Prince was altogether a very busy host. Strolling around, hands deep in pockets, whistling absent-mindedly, he would suddenly recall some forgotten task and, wheeling quickly, would be off and away to round up affairs in another quarter. The busy host indeed—people to be met, the broncho-busting (that relaxation of all westerners) to see to, presentations to be made, neighborhood affairs to be discussed, local gossip to be listened to—enough to keep a man busy.

Many amusing little incidents of the day are recorded. One lady, who at one time had been presented at Court, sought to do honor to the occasion, by covering her already enormous hat with a still more enormous white Shetland shawl, which hung about her head most intriguingly. Even to those inured to her strange departures in wardrobe, she was a startling sight, but the Prince received her with his accustomed gallantry, and never a flicker of surprise.

But the story over which people gloat most heartily is the one of a leading citizen. He, who is a pompous man even on simple occasions, was buzzing about seeing that all was well, when he came upon the Prince, busily at work strengthening the chute, preparatory to the broncho busting. "Oh, sir," the leading citizen remonstrated, "that is not the way to do it." The Prince vouchsafed a glance over his shoulder, and, with a twinkle in his eye, said, "Well, and what the devil do you know

reply, apparently just as sincere was "So long, I'm coming again."

So there is already laid, a very substantial basis and "neighborliness" with our Prince, lacking nothing in respect in spite of a surface familiarity.

And, supposing His Royal Highness should some day soon fulfil the wish of our hearts and "Come again," one is naturally curious as to the personnel of his immediate neighbors. What sort of individuals are these people, with whom he might conceivably come into frequent contact?

## Best Known Neighbor

Naturally, his first neighborly visit would be to George Lane, of the Bar U. Naturally, because George Lane is not only his nearest neighbor, but also personal friend—in fact it was through his instrumentality that the Prince made his purchase. George Lane is American by birth, Canadian by conviction. His home ranch is much the largest Percheron breeding establishment in the world, and is visited from the uttermost parts by many people who come to the ranching country for the first time. George Lane himself is an outstanding pioneer. It is probable that at one time or another he has entertained more titled people and notabilities than any other private citizen of the Dominion. The ranch site presents a wonderful panorama of cottages, bunk houses and corrals, topped off by the ranch house itself, with the tumbling Highwood River for background. The whole atmosphere is home-likeness combined with efficiency and up-to-the-minuteness. It is an education and a privilege to be friend or workman of the Bar U.

To the westward, his neighbors are two bachelors, living in a state of perfect harmonious discord—one moment arguing frenziedly over the location of a post-hole, ready the next to sacrifice all things personal for anything mutual. Womanless though this ranch may be, it undoubtedly breathes man-comfort. The long living-room with its big lounging chairs, well-filled bookcases, abundant ash trays and pipe racks,

shooting and fishing equipment, would draw any outdoor man for an indefinite stay. Sometimes there is a Chinese cook—sometimes not. If not, the fellow who is on the spot is the fellow who "rustles the grub." If the Prince should arrive there at noon and find no one at home, he would be the one to "shake up a meal." If he had to dine alone (the men being out riding), then he would be expected to wash dishes and clean up. No door is ever locked. It is expected that the chance traveller may want to come and feed or "bed down." But it is an inexorable rule that he should clean up afterward. It is, of course,

remotely possible that the dish-washing rule might be waived in the case of our Prince. But we are none too sure. You see, the Prince on his visit here, impressed us indelibly as being "one of ours." And there you are—he might have to suffer for this.

Another distinct impression that he left, was that of a young man who would like immensely to loaf in an easy chair at the end of the day, draw on his pipe, and listen to conversation. Conversation! That is where he would get his fill—at the bachelor's shack. He would hear the complete history of Canadian political problems, and possibly a little home-grown information re the cattle business. But whatever might be the theme of the evening, the likelihood is that it would be well toward daylight ere the Prince drifted homeward.

## Looking Southward

Another day, he might enjoy, by way of contrast, the workings of a successful "family" ranch. In this case, he must turn his horse southward over miles of Bar U hay meadow, on and on, ever under the shadow of the Rockies, until the gleaming white buildings of the Gardner ranch came to view. There he would meet efficiency in family life as well as in ranch affairs. Six children, brought up under every healthful conditions of outdoor life, swimming, fishing, riding, learning "cattle" from infancy—they remain under governess training until old enough to be sent to boarding schools—thence to university, unless the call of the ranch be too insistent.

With the assistance of a governess and Chinese cook, Mrs. Gardner finds some time of leisure for study of outside affairs and stock markets. In fact, most rancher's wives are excellent authorities on stock conditions. This knowledge stood Mrs. Gardner in good stead during the war, for when her husband, Captain Gardner, of the Naval Reserve, was called to action, the reins of authority slipped easily and naturally into her hands. That these were capable hands is attested by brother ranchers and dealers alike. And with war prices and good judgment of markets, Mrs. Gardner made a conspicuous success of her tenure of office. Prosperous ranchers even in these prevailing hard times, with every comfort that an up-to-date home possesses, the Gardners, though Irish-Canadians of travel and experience, are quite content to spend their years, season in and season out, upon the wide reaches of their own land.

Swinging again to the call of bachelorhood, the Prince might turn his attention to the ranches north of him. Here dwells in state—a lady bachelor—an Anglicized Ma Pettingill, very shrewd very advanced in the matter of livestock. She bases her standards in all other respects, upon the traditions of our late dear Queen. Her pet aversions are Lloyd George, women suffragists and ladies in riding breeches—in fact she is flatly "not in" to neighboring women who ride to see her in conventional riding habit. Great has been

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# The Big Muskeg

## Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

Joe Bostock was building the Missatibi, a branch line pushing out towards ports-to-be on the Hudson Bay. It looked as if the surveyors of his line had been in the pay of his enemies for directly in the path of the partly-constructed road lay The Big Muskeg. Wilton Carruthers, the chief engineer of Joe's company, and an old and close friend of Joe's, suspected that Bowyer, a member of the provincial legislature and a rival of Joe's, had influenced the surveyors in turning in their false report. In December, Joe and Wilton walked out to the edge of the swamp to see if they could discover some solution for the building of the remainder of the line, either around or across The Big Muskeg. While they were standing looking over the swamp Wilton was shot in the arm and Joe killed by a bullet fired by an unseen enemy.

Wilton set out for the long dangerous journey back over the frozen muskeg with Joe's body over his shoulder. His one idea was to return it safely to Joe's young wife, Kitty, who had asked him to take good care of her husband.

McDonald, the factor, and his young daughter, Molly, were in charge of the store at the portage. McDonald suspected that Molly was in love with Wilton, whom he hated intensely. Molly saved Wilton by dragging him out of the water when he broke through the ice and sheltered him in her home in spite of her father, who was disturbed at the sight of Joe's body.

Bowyer came to the store and tried to make love to Molly. He was surprised at the presence of Wilton and asked to see Joe. Wilton puzzled at Bowyer's manner decided not to tell him what had happened. Joe. Bowyer scoffed at the idea of Joe being able to finish the Missatibi, and offered to buy it. Bowyer and Wilton quarreled and the former left with a threat to "get Carruthers yet."

Wilton and Molly acknowledged their love for each other. Molly would not let Wilton continue his journey without some assistance as his arm still gave him pain. Against her father's wishes she set out to accompany Wilton to Joe's home. As they neared Clayton, by dog sled, they met two mounted policemen who shortly after placed Wilton under arrest for the murder of Joe.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### Assault and Battery

At the same moment Wilton felt the touch of steel against his right wrist, and swung his hand free just in time to avoid the snap of the handcuff. Looking at Sergeant Peters after the instant's backward glance, he found himself covered by the heavy regulation .45 Colt. Before he could stir, Myers had seized him from behind and made a violent effort to slip the handcuff upon his wrist.

Wilton heard Molly scream. The girl came running out of the room with her hair tumbling about her shoulders, and caught at Myer's arm. The caretaker started toward them, still holding the frying-pan, in which he was cooking the potatoes, his face working with rage.

"You damn fools!" he shouted, lapsing into his vernacular in his excitement. "You got it all wrong! Mr. Carruthers was Joe's best friend. So that was your game when you came here last night, eh? You'll get broke for this job already, both of you fellows, I tell you."

Molly was grasping at Myer's hand as the constable still fumbled nervously with the handcuff. "Won't you men listen to common sense?" she cried. "Mr. Carruthers is the chief engineer of the line. All his interests are bound up with it. Why should he want to murder Joe? He was Joe's best friend. Everyone in Clayton can tell you that. Why, he risked his own life to save him! Somebody's put you on the wrong track. They're trying to make use of you to keep him out of the way while they ruin the line. And you'll pay for your mistake, that's sure!"

And, with frenzied desperation, she succeeded in pushing Myers away from Wilton, and interposed between him and the sergeant, whose revolver pointed steadily at his forehead.

Peters scowled viciously at her. "You can tell all that at the inquest," he snapped. "I've got orders to bring you in, too. Get out of the way."

At that the superhuman tension that held Wilton's rage in bounds seemed to snap. His ears were ringing, and a spotted mist floated before his eyes. Through this he saw Peters an infinite distance away, the revolver, now hardly larger than a pencil, pointing at his head. Behind the sergeant he saw Anderson, a doll-like figure with a toy pan in his hand. He leaped at Peters, heard the weapon discharged, and was

(Continued from Last Week)

conscious of the sting of powder on his forehead and a commotion in his hair.

Peters had shot to kill, but the weapon, the least bit diverted by Molly's intervention, had been re-aimed at Wilton's forehead a little hurriedly, and he had forgotten that the strong ammunition, of which complaint had frequently been made by the police superintendents, was apt to throw the bullet high at short distances.

Wilton shot his uninjured arm forward with a vicious swing that caught the sergeant on the cheek and sent him staggering backward. But the force of the blow, communicated to Wilton's left shoulder, wrenched the wound and forced a groan of pain from his lips. Peters reeled, regained his balance, and rushed forward again, swinging the revolver aloft, butt forward, in his hand.

With his powerful build he could have delivered a blow that would have crushed Wilton's skull. But before the blow fell Andersen had raised his pan and brought it down edgewise upon the sergeant's head, cutting the scalp to the bone and drenching the man with the boiling grease.

With a scream of pain Peters stumbled forward, letting the revolver fall from his hand, slipped in the grease that had begun to ooze along the floor, and fell full length on the planks, where he lay writhing in anguish, and trying to clear his eyes of the melted fat and the blood that streamed down his forehead.

Instantly Molly stooped, snatched up the weapon, which had fallen at her feet, and covered the constable, who had flung himself upon Wilton again. Myers stopped dead and threw his hands up automatically.

"Get over there!" said Molly briskly, pointing toward the wall behind the sergeant.

Myers obeyed immediately, and took his post against the wall, the picture of confusion. Peters struggled slowly to his feet. His predicament would have been ludicrous under less serious circumstances. His face and pea-jacket were covered with a film of grease, over which the blood from his wound was trickling. The tables were turned with dramatic completeness.

"You know what this means!" spluttered the sergeant, trying to clear the fat from his eyes.

"I do, and I'll take my chance," answered Wilton, gritting his teeth at the pain from his injured arm. The wound did not seem to have reopened, but either his blow or the grasp of the constable had displaced the broken ends of the bone, and he could feel them grating together at his slightest movement. "Keep your hands up, both of you!" he ordered. "Give me the revolver, Molly! Got a rope, Andersen?"

"Well, I guess I have," grinned the Swede. He stepped to a packing-case behind the stove, and brought out a short coil of manila, which, with a kitchen knife, he sliced into four or five lengths.

"I tank I tie them to that beam," he said, indicating one of the vertical uprights of the wooden shack.

"All right, Andersen," said Wilton. "Tie 'em so that they can sit down. They'll have some time to wait, and they may get tired standing."

He took the revolver from Molly and slipped it into his pocket. Peters let loose a string of vicious oaths as Andersen proceeded to truss him up, but neither man offered any resistance. The caretaker fastened an end of the rope securely round the body of each, tying him to the beam. He then secured the four ends together in a knot that looked able to defy even an expert. With other pieces he bound the policemen's wrists together, and also their legs. This done, he stepped back and looked at his work with critical satisfaction.

"I tank you get to Clayton by tomorrow night, all right, Mr. Carruthers," he said with droll complacency, putting some more potatoes in the pan.

And, with complete nonchalance, he set the coffee on the table and filled two plates with steaming hash. "After we've ate I'll untie you fellows' hands, if you're good boys, and give you some breakfast," he said, soothingly, to the captives.

"You go to hell!" snarled Peters. "You'll pay for this outrage, every man jack of you. And you, too," he shouted to Molly.

"Maybe you're right," returned the Swede, sitting down beside Molly and Wilton. "But it's fun while it lasts, ain't it?"

Despite their elation, Molly and Wilton took only a few mouthfuls, washing down the food, which they could hardly masticate, with gulps of coffee. They were glad to get out into the air. It was a dull day, and a few flakes of snow were beginning to drift down, while the intense stillness of the air presaged a storm. Wilton made his way to the cache, unlocked it, and took out some frozen fish for the dogs, which were giving tongue vigorously inside the stable.

"Here, Papillon!" he called. "I can't make out what's the matter with those men, lying in their blankets at this hour, with the dogs howling for their breakfast," he said to Molly, indignantly. "They must have known I'd feed them before starting on a run like the one we've got before us. I suppose they heard the row and got scared back to bed," he added.

But no answer came to his call, and suddenly Molly uttered a cry and pointed. On the other side of the stable were the tracks of a sleigh, obliterated at the entrance by the falling snow, which had drifted against the building.

Wilton wrenched the door open. His sleigh and the dogs were gone, together with the rifle, shotgun and transit compass. The half-breeds had deserted during the night. They had taken the compass probably because it was in the sleigh, and the weapons by choice. The tracks ran straight across country northward, along one of the trails that had been hewn by the first location party.

They took in the situation swiftly.

"They must have guessed that those men meant to arrest you, or else they heard them talking," said Molly.

But Wilton had hurried to the horse-stalls, separated from the dog-stable by a stout door. He breathed a deep sigh of relief. The second sleigh was there. For a moment the thought of possibilities had made his heart almost stand still.

He came back grim and resolute. "There's something pretty deep in all this business," he said. "I know why the men ran away. The sergeant gave them the tip to. I saw him talking to Papillon last night. And that's the reason why they wouldn't sleep in the shack—because they meant to run. I suppose the policemen were afraid that they would make trouble, or try to help us. But I can't fathom it. Those men acted like criminals. That's not the way of the police."

He clenched his fist and swore under his breath.

"I'll have those fellows broke for this, if I have to go to Ottawa," he said. "And I'm going to run down those breeds, if it takes me a lifetime. I tell you this, Molly: it's all bound up with Joe in some way or other, and Tom Bowyer's at the bottom of it."

"But first—remember Kitty," said Molly, softly, laying her hand on Wilton's shoulder.

Even the slight touch made him wince, for the pain of his broken arm was becoming unbearable. He realized that in all probability he was in for a long spell of illness. He knew that the bone would have to be reset. His head felt strangely light, and the ground seemed to slope downhill from him in all directions. But he shut his teeth hard, and would not let Molly guess. And a feverish energy took possession of him. He must hold out for the journey, until after the shareholders' meeting—until he had told Kitty!

He flung some fish to the dogs, which

Continued on Page 19

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## Pictures for the Home

Educational Influence of Great Masters—Suitable Pictures for Various Rooms—By Margaret M. Speechly



The Goose Girl

—By Valentine Prinsep

**W**ITHOUT a few good pictures on the walls a home lacks much of the atmosphere that rightly belongs to it. Children growing up unfamiliar with some of the best books of great masters find they are handicapped when associating with other people. On the other hand those surrounded by even a few famous pictures learn to appreciate real art and become acquainted with scenes and customs of other lands and other ages. In short, pictures are in themselves an education.

It is therefore of prime importance that suitable pictures reflecting the individuality of the family should be selected. Some people like portraits, some prefer landscapes, some choose allegorical subjects, while others feel the need of seascapes. It is often a good plan to choose scenes depicting something entirely different from one's own surroundings.

### What to Avoid

In general it is wise to avoid certain types. Shipwrecks, battles, heart-rending partings, and gloomy, sad or tragic subjects are apt to create a feeling of depression—while cheerful, peaceful scenes have the opposite effect. At one time baskets of fruit or flowers, kittens playing with balls, and dogs dressed as humans, enjoyed great popularity, but they have not stood the test of time and are now seldom seen in the homes of refined people. Calendars, cut-outs from magazines and pictures of cupids are to be resorted to only when nothing else can be obtained. Even then it is better to have a bare wall than to cover it with "pretty" girls, embracing lovers, and brilliantly-colored landscapes.

Then there are enlarged portraits of deceased relatives which are very dear to many even though the process of enlarging usually changes the features. Let me suggest that these be hung on bedroom walls (not those of the spare bedroom), where members of the family can look at them when they desire or that they be carefully placed in a padded box in the attic or storeroom. This plan is favored by many who do not like the idea of their dear ones being gazed upon by strangers. If you happen to possess crayon drawings or paintings that are not first-class examples of art, do not feel obliged to hang them on your walls but be courageous enough to take them down before they pervert the taste of your children. As already suggested, photographs of relatives and friends and college groups belong to bedrooms and not to living-rooms.

Fortunately we are living in an age when copies of world-famous pictures can be secured in sepia or colors for a relatively small amount of money—in fact for far less than most people be-

lieve. Even fifty years ago this would have been an impossibility, but in these days of modern inventions the reproduction of great paintings has reached a high degree of excellence. It is much better to save money for one really good copy of a great master than to spend the same amount on three or four cheaper, less artistic pieces. In every Canadian city there are picture-framing establishments where good prints can be procured and framed as desired. If in doubt The Guide will tell you who can furnish them.

### Suitable Types for Living Rooms

It is not a bit hard to select pictures for a living-room because there is a large range from which to choose. Landscapes, sea pieces, portraits, Madonnas or animals are all suitable. Corot (pronounced Kor-o), the Frenchman, produced a number of charming woodland scenes of which The Dance of the Nymphs, Morning and The Pond are well-known. For a prairie home these are delightful. Some world-famous portraits are Madame le Brun and Her Daughter, by Madame le Brun herself; My Mother, by Whistler; Madame Recamier, by David; Portrait of a Sculptor, by Veronese; The Tailor by Moroni; The Milkmaid by Greuze; The Age of Innocence by Reynolds.

Favorite allegorical pictures are Sir Galahad, by Watts; Hope, by the same artist; King Cophetua and the Beggar Maid, by Burne-Jones. Many religious subjects have been dealt with by famous artists. The Sistine Madonna; the Madonna of the Chair, and other paintings of the Virgin by Raphael are well-known. The Light of the World, by Hunt; The Last Supper, by da Vinci; Christ Washing Peter's Feet, by Ford Madox Brown are other favorites. Perhaps the most natural representation of the Nativity is portrayed by Lerolle in The Arrival of the Shepherds.

From the Netherlands we get many delightful scenes of domestic life in that part of Europe. De Hooch's, A Dutch Interior and The Courtyard of a Dutch House are very charming. Anton Mauve has portrayed a number of peaceful rural scenes of which Spring, Twilight and Return to the Fold, are well known. Millet (pronounced Mee-ay) has given to the world The Angelus, The Gleaners, Potato Gatherers and other famous pictures of rural life in France. The Goose Girl is a quaint picture by Prinsep. Those who are fond of animals will like The Horse Fair, by Rosa Bonheur; Shoeing the Bay Mare, Dignity and Impudence, and others, by Landseer.

### Restful Subjects for Bedrooms

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a real adornment to a living-room. Restful landscapes and peaceful interiors are ideal for a dining-room where a cheerful yet tranquil atmosphere should prevail. The same thing applies to bedrooms where people seek rest and repose. To the above country and domestic scenes can be added pictures of old world villages, streets and gardens, and those portraying children at play.

In a room of any kind care must be taken to avoid crowding. One good picture of medium size on a wall is quite sufficient, whereas a half a dozen in the same space is apt to be confusing. Smaller pictures should be grouped in order to be effective. Frames are intended to unite the picture to the wall and in no way to detract from the beauty of it as the heavy, ornate gilt frames used to do. Gilt is still used, but is much duller. The width of a frame is determined by the size of the picture and the wood depends upon the "trim" of the room, and the preference of the owner. Oak and walnut are always in good taste. The color is usually taken from the middle tones of the picture. Few mats are now used except when the pictures are small.

The best way to hang a small picture is to place two screw-eyes on the sides about two inches from the top. Two or three strands of wire are run from one to the other, leaving it slightly slack. By twisting the ends together the wire can be securely joined. Then the picture is hung on a nail or special hook. If a large frame is being put up, a long piece of wire is run through the eyes. A loop is made at each end to slip over picture hangers placed the same distance apart on the moulding as the eyes are on the frame. This method makes the wire less conspicuous than when only one is used and a triangle is formed over the picture. In putting up any picture see that the middle of it comes to the level of the eye when standing.

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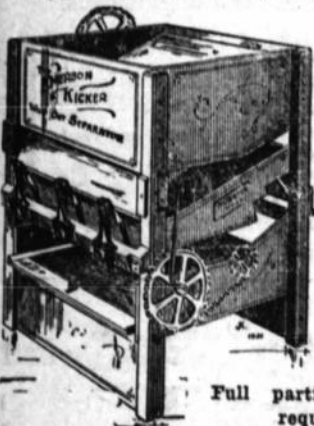
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# What Some Are Doing

Activities and Accomplishments of Rural Organizations  
Described by Guide Readers

**I**N November, The Guide announced a contest for its readers asking them to write letters describing some of the best things which organizations have done or are doing to improve conditions in the communities in which they are located. The contest was open to the description of activities of either men's or women's organizations, and to any organization which had attempted to better conditions in a social way or to improve the income from farming. The response was not quite as good as in other contests The Guide has held, but this may have been due to the busy Christmas season. After careful deliberation the judges have awarded prizes to the following letters:

## A Variety of Activities

### First Prize Letter

In the fall of 1921, a local U.F.M. organization was formed at the Eunola school. Beginning with a membership of ten, this local has steadily increased, until now the total number of members is 37. Using as few words as possible, I am going to try to show the benefits derived by the surrounding district, and the influence for good which this local has exerted on the people.

I shall first touch on its economic value, as this side of the question appeals strongly to most of us, especially in these years of poor crops. A beef ring was established in the spring of 1922. This was continued in 1923. During these two years 58 head of cattle were butchered; the average weight being approximately 450 pounds, making a total of 26,100 pounds of beef disposed of. On a very conservative estimate at least 8c a pound was saved, making a total saving of \$2,088.

This year, by ordering binder twine from the United Grain Growers a saving was made of 1½c a pound on 10,450 pounds, or \$182.87. (I might say here that the twine proved to be of a first rate quality). During the last two years, the U.F.M. at Eunola, by buying flour co-operatively from our local dealer, have saved \$95. On a small consignment of wire the farmers saved \$10. This fall by ordering a car load of coal through a local dealer, \$1.50 a ton was saved, making a total of \$60 on a forty-ton car. In all probability other car loads will be ordered later.

Thus we find that the total amount saved by the people through the U.F.M. local at Eunola is \$2,435.87 in two years. Surely then, we can say with all sincerity that from a material point of view, our local has been of great benefit to the farming community of which it is the centre.

Our local has done even more for us in a social and educational way. It is a well recognized fact that one of the chief drawbacks to life on a farm is the lack of amusements. Our local has done away with this lack, to a large extent. By means of our fortnightly meetings the people have been brought together and given opportunity for conference and discussion of public questions and problems which would not otherwise be discussed.

After the business part of each meeting is over, the meeting invariably takes the form of a social evening, the entertainment of which has been planned beforehand by a committee. The programs have varied. There have been programs of music, songs, recitations, etc., contributed to by old and young, for our local has developed a wonderful spirit of co-operation and goodwill amongst us. We have had debates, and everyone realizes the great educational value of debates. The study and research done in the preparation has proved very instructive not only to the debaters but also to the audiences. I might add that in selecting subjects some of the leading problems of the present day have been chosen.

The local has also tried to aid the Canadian National Institute of the Blind by buying some of their products. Last fall a small amount was collected

at one meeting and donated to the rest-room in Pierson.

In the spring of 1922, the advisability of organizing an athletic club for the young people was discussed, and a club was finally organized. We already had a baseball team in the district, but a tennis outfit was bought, also a football. In this way the club endeavored to suit the different tastes and requirements of the district. Of course extra money was needed, so the U.F.M. held a concert and dance, charging adults 25c. The amount realized from this was \$11. A membership fee of 25c for admittance to the club was also charged.

Another very important community organization which grew out of the U.F.M. is our Sunday school at Eunola, which was organized last spring. We had no church services in our district and we felt that the children should be getting some regular religious instruction. This question was discussed at a U.F.M. meeting, and it was decided that a Sunday school should be organized. Our Sunday school has been very successful, and in connection with this I must mention our Sunday school picnic, which was held early in August and which proved a very enjoyable, happy afternoon's outing for all.

So taking everything into consideration, the people of Eunola and of the neighboring school districts feel that the U.F.M. local, besides being the means of saving them a considerable sum of money, has been of great educational, social, and indirectly of religious benefit. And these benefits are far and above those that can be estimated and valued in dollars and cents.—Isabel M. Melvin.

## With Necessities as First Aim

### Second Prize Letter

The Crocus Hill U.F.M. local was formed some four years ago at a meeting convened to consider a paragraph in a local newspaper, suggesting that an elevator on the railroad (in the district now known as Crocus) would be a convenience to farmers, also a considerable saving in distance to them when hauling. The local took shape at once, partially organizing by appointing, then and there, directors and a secretary.

The first meeting did not seem very enthusiastic, much more interest was evinced in proceedings when ladies were admitted as members. They make the gatherings more homey with an aspect of welcome. Various amusements and luncheon are provided after the business agenda has been gone through. Each lady brings a basket of eatables. The hostess has only to supply hot water. The local has its own crockery.

Members look forward to coming together once a fortnight. The directors endeavor to have the points of assembly well distributed in the Clanwilliam and Crocus districts. This is not difficult as most members are willing to give up their house and stabling for the evening.

All the activities referred to in this story have been either from the direct action of the local followed up persistently by individual correspondence or from active steps taken independently by its members.

The following are the leading items of its work: The help of those distressed in the West by many parcels of new and remade clothing. This was actively followed up by the lady members, one especially devoting much time and energy to the business and in inducing others outside the local to assist, by giving concerts, etc., to raise funds.

A roofed shelter erected for cattle at Clanwilliam railway station.

A telephone installed at the same station.

A sale to the C.N.R. of six acres of land, indicating future development.

A siding (alongside above land) 2000 feet in length—graded by the members of the local. Work paid for by the railway.

A machine and grain discharging and loading platform, for two cars, on the siding—(45 cars loaded there this year).

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A post office opened on August 1, this year, at a store alongside Crocus station, with a telephone installed in it.

The roads leading to Crocus station have been overhauled this season after serious damage last spring. One road was opened last year which shortens the route by two miles from several directions to Crocus station. Another half-mile has been ditched and graded this fall. It had not been graded since its opening many years ago.

Binder twine, flour and apples have been purchased at wholesale rates for members. Brooms made by blind workers purchased through a local Clanwilliam store.

An exhibition was held in Clanwilliam of steers reared by boys and girls and prizes were given by the provincial government, the Hon. Neil Cameron, store-keepers and others. This show will now become annual. It will embody three classes next year and will be on a larger scale. Farmers also being asked to compete in one class. The local also took an interest in the Boys' and Girls' Club, which had a splendid fair this fall at Clanwilliam.

Delegates are sent systematically to the conventions at Brandon, Winnipeg, Shoal Lake, Newdale and elsewhere. They usually make instructive and interesting reports to their fellow members.

Representations were made to the department of education as to the need of school inspection in the vicinity. A newly appointed inspector has now visited all the schools round here within the past month or so. A request was sent to Dr. Fletcher, deputy minister of education, for an interview between

the Educational Commission and delegates from the Crocus Hill U.F.M., elicited a promise to endeavor to have a meeting in Clanwilliam; this being impossible to arrange, the commission paid the fare of a delegate to Winnipeg to interview its members.

Political matters are not a prominent feature of this local, but when necessary the members show considerable activity. A few years ago this district was a Conservative stronghold—the local is justly proud of itself for obtaining overwhelming majorities in this portion of the constituency for Hon. T. A. Crerar, when elected member of the federal house for Marquette, and for the Hon. Neil Cameron, when sent to the provincial house as member for Minnedosa.

A member of this local has been appointed district vice-president of the U.F.M.

From time to time there have been well organized dances, well attended whist drives, two successful annual suppers held. A big picnic on the side of a small lake, attracted large numbers and Mrs. Elliott made an inspiring address there. R. A. Hoey, has also spoken to the members at the Clanwilliam Hall, when he made a pleasant impression.

Great credit is due to our members for the accomplishments I have attempted to describe.—Edgar Eldred.

## With a Hall as Centre

### Third Prize Letter

We appreciate very much the reasons that prompted The Guide to arrange the competition in which these stories are written, and for the same reason that our experience may be of some help to others, I will endeavor to write about the activities of the St.

Continued on Page 24

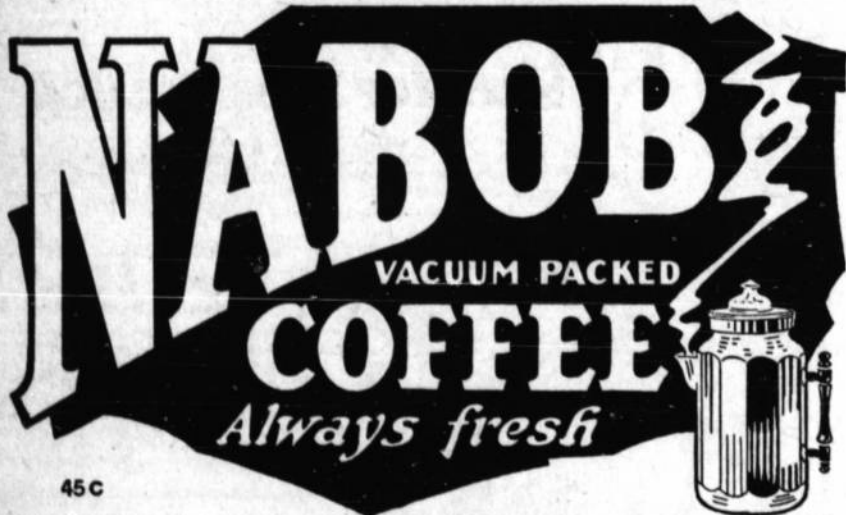


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Such a large number of requests are received by The Guide for information upon a wide range of subjects that a Special Bulletin Service has been developed to meet the need. Some of these Bulletins are reprints of articles that have appeared in The Guide from time to time and some are new material. The list will be added to in the future. These Bulletins will be sent at one cent each, when accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped (three-cent) envelope. For convenience please order by number.

1. An Inexpensive Home-made Fireless Cooker.
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49. Using Sealing Wax to Make Pretty Vases and Bells.
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55. How to Build Shipping Crates for Livestock.

## Fine Points in Table Manners

A Simple Code That Brings Poise and Happiness—

By Anne Deane

**F**ORTUNATELY there are very few people who honestly believe that good manners are superfluous. Everyone admires men and women with poise who unconsciously do the right thing at the right time. The secret of their charm lies in the fact that they have been accustomed to nice manners in their own homes from their earliest years. Manners are not rules that fence a person about and make her unhappy—they are just the opposite. They open the gate to self-possession (not self-conceit) enabling her to forget herself because she knows from instinct and practice what to do. Happiness, instead of mortification and shame, is the result.



While a person may be able to pass muster in most ways, it is at meals that her manners show up in their true colors. No one of refinement lolls at the table, but sits erect, though not rigid, with the waist about five inches from the table—never closer. After grace is said, the serviette or table napkin is unfolded once at the level of the table or lower, never high in the air. It is laid across the lap and is not tucked in at the collar or at the top of the waistcoat. A serviette is used for wiping the fingers or lips whenever necessary. If having a single meal away from home it is not folded up but is laid on the table at one side of the plate. At home each person should have a ring of his own into which he puts the table napkin after rolling it up carefully. Even the smaller children should early learn to take care of their bibs or serviettes.

Resting the elbows on the table, playing with the flatware or dishes, drawing diagrams and pictures on the tablecloth are things that well-mannered people never do. Soup is sipped from the side of a soup spoon, unless there are large solid particles in it when the tip may be used. The spoon is dipped with an outward motion, partially filling the bowl, and is lifted to the mouth with the right hand. The back of the handle lies in the curve of the hand, the smaller part being held with the thumb and forefinger. The head may be slightly inclined, but is never lowered to meet the spoon or fork. Needless to say the slightest noise when taking soup or eating food of any kind is objectionable. Care should be taken to avoid drips. The soup plate as a rule is not tipped. Bread, crackers or biscuits are kept on the bread and butter plate and are broken with the fingers when needed. It is not good form to crumble bread or crackers into the soup or to stir it round and round. In taking soup the left hand rests in the lap, except when breaking a piece of bread. The lips remain closed when food is in the mouth.

For eating fish, special knives and forks of silver are provided by those lucky enough to own them and by hotels and dining cars. The knife is held in the right hand, the handle resting in the palm, with the forefinger extending no more than half an inch over the joining of blade and handle. The fork is used tines downward with the handle resting in the palm, the forefinger extending to the narrow part of the fork—never further. The remaining fingers of both hands are curled around the handles. The knife is used to push a small amount of fish on to the back

of the fork after bones have been removed. A small amount of vegetable may be gently pushed on with the knife, but care must be taken not to overload it. The food is then conveyed to the mouth with the left hand. When fish is served as a separate course, vegetables do not accompany it.

### Extracting a Fish Bone

To extract a fish bone from the mouth in a refined manner is not hard. The most inconspicuous way is to push the offending bone to the front of the mouth with the tip of the tongue, to remove it with the thumb and forefinger, and to put it on to the edge of the plate. The fingers are then wiped on the table napkin.

Meat and vegetables are eaten with a knife and fork held in the same manner as described above. Care should be taken to keep the backs of the hands parallel and horizontal, and to use the fingers and wrists for cutting rather than the arms. If this is done the elbows can easily be kept close to the sides of the body. One piece of meat is cut at a time and is eaten with vegetables before any more is divided.

In some countries people cut food with a knife and then transfer the fork to the right hand, using it tines upwards for lifting food to the mouth. Others insist on cutting everything with a fork only, thereby getting themselves into difficulties at times. Neither of these usages should be denounced wholesale, because in other lands they are considered correct, but in this country it is well to adhere to the good

British custom of using knife and fork in right and left hands. It is not a good practice to hold the fork tines upwards in the left hand, to use the knife for loading it with food, and to lift the fork to the mouth with the left hand while in this position. When not being used for eating, the knife and fork lie side by side on the plate and are never propped on the edge with handles on the table just as if they are gangplanks.

If passing a plate for a second helping the implements are laid together, slightly to one side, and are not removed from the plate or laid on the tablecloth. Each person who passes a plate should put down the bread or flatware he is holding.

It is not good form to take salt on the end of the knife and to tap it with a fork. If there is no salt spoon, it is better to use a clean teaspoon and to



put a small amount on the edge of the plate where the food can be seasoned as necessary. People of refinement do not shake salt and pepper on their food with vigor.

Salads and pies are usually eaten with a fork, held in the right hand tines upwards and the end resting in the curve of the hand. However, it is well to use a dessert spoon if the pie is a deep one and juicy. In this case the spoon is held in the right hand for lifting the food from the plate while the fork, tines downwards, acts as a pusher. The food is taken from the tip of the spoon just as when eating soft puddings. Seeds, stones and inedible portions of food are never allowed to fall direct from mouth to plate, but are removed in an inconspicuous way on the tip of a fork or a spoon held in the right hand. All material of this kind is kept together in one spot on the edge of the plate

Continued on Page 22



# Salads for Winter Days

More Fruits and Vegetables in Cold Weather—A Variety of Delicious Combinations—By Margaret M. Speechly

**M**OST people associate salads with days when the thermometer soars up to 90 or 100 degrees in the shade, but in so doing they are cheating themselves out of a good many appetizing dishes. Now that home canning has come to the fore anyone can have a large variety of fruits and vegetables the whole year around—in fact the garden is spread over several months instead of lasting only till freeze-up.

Even with this advancement, we usually do not eat sufficient fruits and vegetables to properly supply our bodies with minerals, vitamins and "roughage." Possibly you are tired of the way in which you have been serving them for all these years. Salads show the way by converting left-overs into appetizing dishes. Perhaps you have on hand a cupful of turnips or a few tablespoons of peas, or some beets—these can be transformed into delicious salads that will bring the variety in your meals you have been longing for. Salads are infinitely preferable to pickles because they are more easily digested.

Practically everyone thinks of lettuce when salads are mentioned and considers that you can't have one without it. But that is all a mistake, for by using the firm green or white leaves of the cabbage you have an excellent substitute. In the recipes below the word "canned," when describing fruits or vegetables, refers to the home canned variety. Anyone who has not yet been converted to the cold pack method can secure bulletins from the Extension Service in each of the provinces.

It goes without saying that any favorite salad dressing can be served with the following recipes:

## Cabbage Salad

2 c. shredded cabbage 1 c. chopped nuts  
Salad dressing Beets

Remove wilted leaves from a cabbage and soak the head in cold salted water for half an hour. Drain, remove centre, leaving a shell of leaves. Take out core, shred finely. Add dressing and nuts and place the mixture in the shell of cabbage leaves. Garnish with beets.

## Cheese and Apple Salad

Mix cream cheese until smooth, using a little cream to blend the mixture. Add chopped walnuts, peanuts or almonds and season with salt and pepper. Core large apples without paring and slice across, forming rings. Arrange rings on cabbage leaves or lettuce and put a ball or a spoonful of cheese in the centre.

## Carrot and Pea Salad

1 1/2 T. gelatin 1-8 tsp. pepper  
1/2 c. cold liquid 1 c. canned peas  
1 c. hot liquid 1 c. canned carrots  
1 tsp. salt

Soften the gelatin in cold water or liquid drained from peas or carrots. Heat one cup liquid from vegetables, add salt, pepper and gelatin. When dissolved set aside to cool. When commencing to become firm stir in vegetables. Unmold on green leaves when set. A nice effect can be obtained if a "ring" mold is used and the centre is filled with a mound of potato salad.

## Baked Apple Salad

Scoop out the centres of large apples without piercing the skin underneath. Fill with a mixture of canned fruits and nuts and bake until tender. Use the juice of the canned fruit for basting the apples and serve it with the fruit. This is nice either hot or cold.

## Spinach Salad

Make nests of canned spinach and place potato salad in the middle. Garnish with chopped beets or tomatoes. If desired the nests can be made of the potato with the spinach in the centre. Spinach and cottage or cream cheese is a nice combination.

## Banana Salad

Peel bananas and split in half. Lay on green leaves, add a few drops of lemon juice to each banana and garnish with nuts and shredded cocoanut.

## Cheese and Prune Salad

Remove the stones from cold prunes and arrange on green leaves alternately with balls or mounds of cottage cheese. If there is prune juice left thicken it with cornstarch, turn into a wet mold and when set place it in the middle of a ring of prunes and cheese.

## Jellied Vegetables

2 T. gelatin 2 tsp. salt  
1/2 c. cold water 1 c. canned peas  
2 c. boiling water 1 c. canned beans  
1/2 c. sugar 1 c. shredded cabbage

Soak gelatin in cold water. Dissolve sugar and salt in boiling water and add gelatin. Set mixture where it will cool and when commencing to set stir in the vegetables. When firm, unmold and set in a bed of green leaves. Garnish with slices of canned or pickled beets.

## Sardine Salad

Line a bowl with potato salad and fill the cavity with any cold vegetables. Arrange sardines on top with the heads meeting in the centre. Pour the oil from the sardines over the vegetables.

## Tomato Jelly Salad

Stew and strain canned tomatoes. For each three cups of liquid add two table-spoonfuls gelatin softened in cold water or juice, one teaspoon salt and two teaspoons sugar. When dissolved set away to cool. In the bottom of a wet mold lay slices of hard-cooked eggs. When the mixture commences to set put a few spoonfuls in the mold to hold the egg in place. Allow it to become firm and then pour in the rest of the jelly. Left-over peas, beans, cauliflower or other vegetables can be added to the mixture before pouring into the mold.

## Cranberry Salad

4 c. cranberries Juice of 1 lemon  
1 c. seeded raisins 1 tsp. gran. gelatin  
Water 1/2 c. cold water  
1/2 c. sugar Cabbage leaves  
1/2 tsp. cinnamon Salad dressing

Wash and pick over cranberries. Put in a saucepan with the raisins and add enough water to cover the fruit. Cook gently until soft and then press through a sieve. Return to the pan, add sugar, spice and lemon juice and bring to the boiling point. Add gelatin which has been softened in cold water. Stir until dissolved and pour into a wet mold or into individual molds. When set, unmold on white cabbage leaves and serve with boiled dressing.

## Apple and Raisin Salad

3 c. chopped apple 1 c. seeded raisins  
Boiled salad dressing Cabbage leaves or  
1 c. chopped nuts lettuce

Core apples without peeling and chop. Add salad dressing and mix well. Add rest of ingredients. A little lemon juice is always an improvement. Serve on bed of cabbage or lettuce.

## Meat Salad

Line a large bowl with potato salad and fill with twice-minced meat, seasoned and moistened with tomato sauce. On top put a ring of diced yellow turnip and peas or beans.

## Apple and Fowl Salad

Take a large red apple for each person, remove the core and scoop out the centres. Fill with chopped cooked chicken, duck or goose well seasoned. Steam until tender and serve hot or cold.

## Salmon Salad

Drain the liquid from a can or jar of salmon or other fish and flake with a fork. Pile in a mound on green leaves and put a border of potato salad or green peas at the base. Beets are nice for garnishing white fish and green pickles for decorating salmon.

## ABBREVIATIONS

In the cookery articles of The Guide, the following abbreviations are used:

c.—cup lb.—pound  
T.—tablespoon pk.—peck  
tsp.—teaspoon bu.—bushel  
oz.—ounce qt.—quart  
pt.—pint  
All measurements are level.  
Sift flour once before measuring.



## Raisin Pie

1 cup Sun-Maid Raisins cut in pieces  
Grated rind and juice of 1 lemon  
1 cup water 1/4 cup flour  
1 cup sugar 2 tablespoons butter  
Mix sugar with flour; add raisins, lemon juice and rind, water and butter. Bake between two crusts

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Row of Apple Trees from Boughen's Nursery, Planted 1921

Some of these trees fruited this season. Sunbeam Raspberries, on left, planted 1922, a single cane to each hill. Growth shown is current season's. Bore some fruit.

## Seager Wheeler's Fruit

At Maple Grove Farm, Rosthern, Sask.

I HAVE an experimental fruit plantation and my efforts are directed along lines of experimental horticulture rather than attempting to grow a number of fruit trees of one or two varieties. I have planted as wide a range as possible of a number of varieties and kinds of fruit, with the object in view of determining which are the most suitable sorts to grow, and what may be grown with some reasonable measure of success in the prairie provinces.

In the past, as far as I am aware of, there has been little or no attempt to grow fruits other than the small bush fruit of which there is yet little grown here, and we may find a few currants and raspberries and gooseberries, and even these are mainly the wild form. Plums are chiefly the wild forms, apples here and there, some crabs. Undoubtedly the reason there is so little an attempt made to grow them is the general impression that they cannot be grown.

No doubt that many that have tried to grow apples and plums, etc., found that they eventually died off, and decided that it was not possible to do so. A few people here and there are making a success in growing good plums and the commercial size crab apple, but one rarely hears of them or what they are doing in horticulture.

#### How he Learned

Leaving the human side out there is to me nothing more beautiful on God's earth than a well grown shapely tree—and among trees the apple takes first place. It was one of the first trees that God created, and there is nothing more pleasing to my eyes than a well formed apple tree in full blossom. And it was 38 years since leaving my native home that I first saw an apple tree in blossom on my own farm. But we are mostly too busy making a home in the West that most of us give little or no attention to tree growing. Previous to 1918, I became a member of the South Dakota Horticultural Society, a life member, by the payment of \$10.00, and received a premium of some 12 apple trees, the creation of Professor

N. E. Hansen, Experiment Station, Brookings, S.D., also their bound volume of the annual report of the doings of the society, and each year since the annual report comes to hand. At that time I was not thinking of growing any fruit trees, but became a member as I was interested in horticulture, and the report I found to be very interesting reading at that time. I now find them also very instructive and full of useful information. Those first trees I got led me to obtain others, until the present time I have planted out more each season. I began to realize that we, as well as South Dakota, might be able to grow some of the kinds that they are growing. Where they began so many years ago in Minnesota and the Dakotas to attempt to grow fruit, some 40 or more years ago, and failed and tried again and again, until now they are growing many sorts of commercial apples and plums, pears and even some peaches, and other native fruits improved by years of cultivation and improvement, we can benefit by their failures and successes and can start where they left off and profit thereby. We also can profit by the experiences of those in Manitoba, who have for many years experimented and now are reaping the benefits. These men, A. P. Stevenson & Sons, Morden, Man.; W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man.; the Morden Experiment Station and others, whom I am not in touch with are now doing good work along these lines.

#### Varieties Planted

I will now give some detail of what I already have planted. My first planting was made in 1920, and on land that was in wheat the previous season, although it is not good practice to plant any trees on stubble land. Fallow land is most advisable. I do not believe in horticulture on crutches—or in other words to protect any tree I plant, therefore there is no coddling where this has to be done it is better to not plant but buy fruit. Everything I have planted is allowed to stand out throughout the winter without any protection. Very

few would care to have to protect or cover up excepting in the case of a few trees in a small garden. The farmer has no time and no inclination to have to cover up fruit trees at a busy time of the season and actually it would not be profitable to do so.

The following list will show what I have already planted:

1921. Apples—6 Siberian, 2 Red Siberian, 2 Yellow Siberian, 2 Transcendent, 2 Tony, 2 Blush Calville, 2 sweet russet, 2 Ruth, 2 Izo, 2 Amur, 2 Red Tip, 1 Cathay, 1 No Calyx, 1 Prince, 1 Sylvia, 2 Ivan, 2 Olga, 2 Dolgo, 100 Siberian Crabs.

Plums—2 Aiken, 4 Cheney, 4 Omaha, 4 Hanska, 6 Mammoth, 1 Winnipeg, 6 not named, 4 Assiniboine, 4 Wachampa, 1 Tom Thumb, 100 Seedling Plums; 1 Hungarian Grape, 1 Alpha Grape.

1922. Apples—2 Anisim, 2 Hibernial, 2 Longfield, 2 Patten Greening, 2 Wealthy, 2 Yellow Transparent, 2 Florence Crab, 2 Whitney Crab, 1 Shoko, 2 Oxbo, 1 Maga, 1 Kola, 1 Zapta, 1 Zebaba, 1 Goldo, 1 Linda Sweet.

Plums—10 Opata, 10 Kaga, 10 Hanska, 4 Waneta, 2 Sapa, 2 Compass, 1 Cree, 2 Ojibwa, 4 Tom Thumb; 3 Sand Pears, 2 Hyland Pears (dead); 13 Sand Cherry; 3 Hazel Nut; 6 Buffalo Berry.

1923. Apples—12 Anoka, 5 Goldo, 2 Chance, 2 Kola, 2 Sasha, 2 Hopa, 2 Tipi, 1 Shoko, 1 Mercer, 1 not named, 16 Patten Greening, 6 Anisim, 6 Longfield, 6 Virginia, 6 Malinda, 6 McIntosh, 6 Wealthy, 6 Yellow Transparent, 6 Briens Sweet, 6 Storence, 6 Sweet Russet, 2 Prince Sweet, 1 Red Juice, 1 Robin, 1 Sylvia, 13 Hibernial, 3 Hyslop, 10 Okahena, 10 Whitney, 1 Haeckle, 2 Madge, 1 Libedka, 2 Columbia, 1 Elsa, 2 Bedford, 150 Siberian Crabs.

Plums—3 Waneta, 2 Cree, 1 Ojibwa, 5 Mammoth, 2 Pembina, 3 Assiniboine, 2 Ezaptan, 2 Omaha, 3 M.A.C., 2 Sapa, 3 Hanska.

Cherries—12 Champa, 8 Zumbra, 1 Stanapa, 1 Astena, 1 Moscow, 1 Siberian Sand Cherries; 11 varieties of grapes.

#### Very Little Loss

Out of the lot planted, excepting a few trees that were already dead when planted, I have so far lost less than 20 of the apples and of plums none from winter killing, but from injury from rabbits or mice, or at time of cultivation by bruising a few trees.

In 1922, I had a few apples and grapes and raspberries, sand cherries, etc. I would point out here that the winter and spring of 1922-1923, was a test winter with none too much moisture in the soil, and little or no snow until about the middle of January, and very little snow during the winter. An early cold, dry spring, followed by hot winds in May, and no rainfall until the middle of June. When we speak of hardiness we have in mind degrees of cold; actually this is not so harmful as a dry winter with little moisture in the soil and no snow covering. More trees die out under these conditions than in an extremely cold winter or average winter with good snowfall. In this district many kinds of shrubs and plants that are considered hardy killed out. Consequently, in some cases, the Opata, Sansota, Cheresota plums had their branches killed back some distance and even hardy Siberian crabs also; though this did not materially affect the tree it reduced the chances of fruiting, as in the case of the plums, every branch was loaded with fruit buds and what plums did come were near the ground. Owing to these conditions all trees were late and erratic in blossoming. Some of the plums came into blossom early in June. Red Siberian, Tony, Sylvia, Transcendent, Hyslop, had a few apples. Opata, Wachampa, Cheney, Aiken, Mammoth, also had a few plums, Opata most fruit. Tom Thumb cherry, which is the size of a plum, also fruited. Cheresota late in coming out did not ripen. Sand cherry gave some fine fruit.

About 60 bunches of Beta grape was caught by frost as they also were late in coming out and was turning color when a frost of 12 degrees in September froze them. This was an exceptionally early hard frost, although one apple tree, the first I planted in 1918, bore some nice small crabs—dark red—were left on the tree and were uninjured. These were left on the tree for a long time after the frost and were quite firm and



Plum Tree Planted 1921



sound. Raspberries gave a fine crop—both Ohta and Sunbeam, and a few Latham, whereas the Herbery froze to the ground for the second season and did not fruit. This variety require covering if fruit is wanted. Sunbeam and Ohta are the two hardiest sorts I know of and require no winter protection. Sunbeam is very prolific and good quality. Ohta is a fine berry, a few I measured one inch in diameter at the widest part. Gooseberry, Houghton and Carrie had a full crop, but Houghton has many thorns, little better than the wild sorts. Carrie is smoother and has larger fruit.

Currants, black and red, were loaded with fine large fruit. Hybrid pears killed out. Sand pears came through without the slightest injury and made good growth during the season.

I would point out that the lots I am growing have not been under test long enough to permit me to make any more than a passing comparison on the merits of each, as only a few sorts have fruited and a large number have yet to come into heavy bearing if they do. I am not able to make any comparison. The sorts that I am impressed with are Opata plum, Tom Thumb cherry, Sand Cherry (improved), Ohata and Sunbeam raspberry, Carrie gooseberry. I am convinced these are worth a trial. The Opata, Sapa and all Hyland plums should be allowed to grow in bush form.

#### Saw His Own First

In the beginning I made some reference to the fact that there are a limited number attempting to grow any of these fruits. I had never seen growing in the past 38 years in the prairie provinces a single apple tree in blossom or fruit small or large, or a real plum or raspberry, cherry, gooseberry, excepting some of the wild forms, until I saw them growing on my own farm. Probably there are thousands of the readers of this article that also have not seen any. There are also other things worth while growing that can be grown—roses, peonies, iris, gladioli, and flowering shrubs. I had never seen in 38 years, since I left the South of England,

a real rose until I grew them, as fine roses as any I remember growing at home. I had fine General Jacquimot, Paul Neyron, Magna Charta, Clio, Ulrich Brumer, Conrad F. Meyer and Hansa, Blanc de Coubert and other roses. They need a few moments to cover them in the fall, and they are ready to again blossom another season. Peonies, gladioli are easily grown.

### The American Tariff on Canadian Cattle

Continued from Page 4

County, South Dakota, Farm Bureau, recently:

"This committee feels that as long as the farmer is now compelled, under the present tariff laws, to purchase in a highly protected market and sell his produce on a free trade basis, we believe the present tariff should be revised to give equal protection to all or protection to none."

This fits the case of the cattleman. He is satisfied to pay tariff prices for what he buys in return for a 2 cent duty on Canadian cattle that puts nothing in his pocket.

The general tariff proposition does not enter into this discussion. If a duty on Canadian cattle would be of the least assistance to American breeders in their present dilemma no one with their interest at heart would oppose it, but the hoax is apparent, especially when the free hide joker is considered.

#### Does Not Fear Excess

The American market is the logical destination of the surplus livestock production of Canada by reason of its proximity and character of the offering. With the rapidly increasing population of both countries it is extremely doubtful if Canada's excess production will ever exert a depressing influence on values in this market, especially in the case of stockers of which our production threatens to fall far behind corn-belt replenishment needs in the near future.

Another phase of the problem gener-

ally ignored is exclusion of our pure-bred cattlemen from the Canadian market, which means tangible loss to them.

The part of statesmanship is to broaden trade relations between Canada and the United States in every possible manner. To quote a recent editorial in the Chicago Tribune:

"In effect Canada is an independent nation. The way is open to a closer economic and social relationship with the United States than has yet been enjoyed. It is to be hoped that both countries will take advantage of this opportunity for mutual profit. Reciprocity can erase the economic barrier of the international boundary. A friendly spirit can erase any social barriers. The opportunities for both are unlimited. It remains to be seen whether the statesmanship of the two nations is of a standard sufficiently high to improve these opportunities."

From an address read at the Western Canada Livestock Union Convention at Victoria, B.C., December 15, 1923.

### Ask for Financial Readjustment

At the request of the executive of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creamery Co., the government in that province is making an investigation into the possibility of making a readjustment of financial relationships between government and the company. During the war the urgent demand for cold storage space led to the construction of eight plants throughout the province. Business conditions have limited the patronage of merchants, butchers and other users of cold storage space to such an extent that in three years some \$200,000 has been lost in their operation; last year's loss totalling \$64,000. The use of space for the storage of dairy products is increasing every year, and the outlook is that eventually, with normal additional patronage from fruit distributors and others, the warehouses will prove a profitable investment. The point is made, however, that the certain deficit to be sustained in the meantime

## GARGLE

With Minard's in water several times a day for colds in throat. For colds in head inhale.



should not fall solely on the one company whose successful operation has so much to do with the spread of the dairy industry in the province.

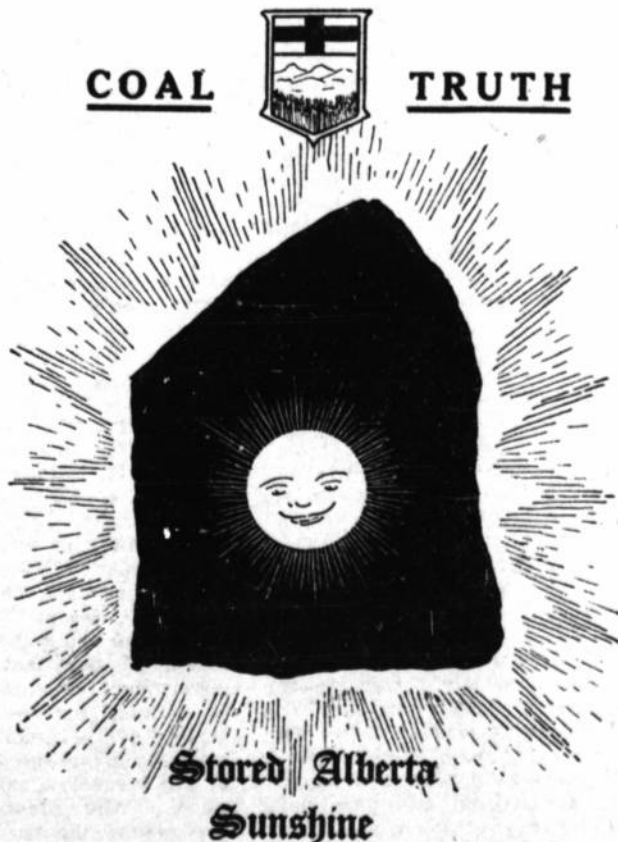
### Forrest Has a Successful Year

Although the Forrest U.F.W.M. have less than twenty paid-up members, their work during the year is worthy of double that number. Early in the year they donated \$150 to the Brandon General Hospital, also \$37 derived from a home-cooking sale, to the rest room in Brandon. They also gave \$250 towards the splendid memorial erected in the Humesville cemetery, in honor of the boys who gave their lives in the Great War.

This fall, they had a splendid bazaar from which they realized \$140. Articles were given by neighbors and friends, proceeds from a sale of home-cooking were used to buy materials, which were afterwards made up, and in various ways collections went on during the year which culminated in the bazaar held recently. Their fowl supper, brought them in \$180. Great credit is due their president, Mrs. J. M. Allan, the secretary, Mrs. D. Thomson, and the hearty co-operative spirit of the members.

COAL

TRUTH



PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

COAL TRUTH OFFICE,

277 SMITH ST.,

WINNIPEG

MAN.

## Coal and Emigration

During the years 1917 to August 31, 1923, the total immigration to Canada was 680,058.

During the same period, 553,192 persons entered the United States from Canada. Almost the entire number gave Canada as being their place of residence for one year or longer.

If Canada needs more population to send it on the road to prosperity, is it not worth a little personal effort to support those who have become citizens of Canada?

As an illustration—the Coal importations into Canada for the first eight months of 1923 would provide a good living for a population of over one million persons if the coal was produced in Canada. This, on a turnover of three, represents over four hundred millions of dollars.

A little effort spent in making EMIGRATION unnecessary would also help to solve the problem of IMMIGRATION, and Canada would not only be the Land of Promise but would also be the place where dreams come true.

When you buy any commodity, consider what it would mean to you if there were more Canadian people to purchase your products.

Make your slogan "TEN MILLION POPULATION FOR CANADA," and at the end of two years you may be able to change it to "TWENTY MILLIONS." MAKE YOUR ACTIONS ACCORDINGLY.

GEORGE R. PRATT,  
Fuel Engineer.





# The Royal Bank of Canada

## GENERAL STATEMENT

30TH NOVEMBER, 1923

## LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Paid up		\$20,400,000.00
Reserve Fund	\$20,400,000.00	
Balance of Profits carried forward	1,085,830.67	
	21,485,830.67	
Dividends Unclaimed	8,283.34	
Dividend No. 145 (at 12 per cent. per annum), payable 1st December, 1923	612,000.00	
Bonus of 2%, payable 1st December, 1923	408,000.00	
	22,514,114.01	
	\$42,914,114.01	
Deposits not bearing interest	\$109,575,137.96	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	311,759,127.18	
Total Deposits	421,334,265.14	
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	31,226,541.74	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	856,886.55	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	14,055,924.38	
Bills Payable	4,744,757.90	
	472,218,375.71	
Letters of Credit Outstanding	23,226,065.17	
	\$538,358,554.89	

## ASSETS

Current Coin	\$16,946,169.28
Dominion Notes	29,446,597.25
United States and other Foreign Currencies	23,711,772.49
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	11,500,000.00
	81,604,539.02
Notes of other Canadian Banks	2,750,470.11
Cheques on other Banks	24,987,366.06
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	22,290,159.04
Provision and Provincial Government Securities (not exceeding market value)	28,783,050.46
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian (not exceeding market value)	15,900,363.08
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks (not exceeding market value)	10,436,951.81
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	16,307,367.43
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	30,065,207.61
	\$233,125,474.62
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	157,738,785.51
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	104,487,764.09
Non-Current Loans, estimated loss provided for	2,496,418.34
	264,722,967.94
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	13,560,168.21
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	1,734,512.43
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	387,890.79
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra	23,226,065.17
Shares of and Loans to Controlled Companies	252,346.00
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	1,020,000.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	329,129.73
	\$538,358,554.89

NOTE—The Royal Bank of Canada (France) has been incorporated under the laws of France to conduct the business of the Bank in Paris. As the entire capital stock of The Royal Bank of Canada (France) is owned by The Royal Bank of Canada, the assets and liabilities of the former are included in the above General Statement.

H. S. HOLT, President.

C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

## AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We Report to the Shareholders of The Royal Bank of Canada: That we have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office at 30th November, 1923, as well as at another time, and we also during the year checked the cash and verified the securities at the principal branches. That we have obtained all the information and explanations required by us. That in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank. That the above Statement has been compared by us with the books at the Chief Office and with the certified returns from the Branches, and in our opinion it is properly drawn up so as to disclose the true condition of the Bank as at 30th November, 1923, and is as shown by the books of the Bank.

S. ROGER MITCHELL, C.A.  
W. GARTH THOMSON, C.A.  
of Marwick, Mitchell and Co.,  
JAMES G. ROSS, C.A., of P. S. Ross & Sons. } Auditors.

Montreal, Canada, 26th December, 1923.

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1922	\$1,007,514.19
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management, accrued interest on deposits, full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and rebate of interest on unmatured bills	3,909,316.48
	\$4,916,830.67
APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:	
Dividends Nos. 142, 143, 144 and 145 at 12% per annum	\$2,448,000.00
Bonus of 2 per cent. to Shareholders	408,000.00
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	100,000.00
Appropriation for Bank Premises	400,000.00
Reserve for Dominion Government Taxes including War Tax on Bank Note Circulation	475,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	1,085,830.67
	\$4,916,830.67

H. S. HOLT, President.

C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

Montreal, 26th December, 1923.

## A Sweet Story About Honey

Mostly all the advertisers using The Farmers' Market Place are farmers and stockmen of Western Canada, but there are a number of beekeepers from Ontario who are using this service and find it the most effective and cheapest method of selling their products. One of these is I. Langstroth, Forest, Ont. Read what he says:

"I got most satisfactory results from my classified ads. last season. Sold all my honey and 6,000 pounds for a neighbor."

It is most gratifying to get letters

like this, but it is just another bit of evidence that Guide Classified Advertising gets big returns at small cost. Add to your prosperity in 1924 by trying out this method of selling.

## Australia's Wheat Crop

Ottawa, December 29.—Australia's wheat crop for 1923-24 (mainly cut in December) is estimated at 122,000,000 bushels according to advices here. This is an increase of 15,000,000 over last year.

## Organization News

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

## Alberta

## In Politics to Stay

That the farmers are "more capable of administering justice to all mankind than those who administered public affairs before our accession to power, or than those who placed upon our province, our Dominion, our Empire and the world, a debt that threatens the destruction of civilization," is asserted in a resolution passed at a large U.F.A. gathering at Raley recently. The resolution goes on to state:

"We are in politics to stay. We extend to the press, the financial, commercial and industrial powers of Canada, an invitation to assist us. Democracy has the power to write and re-write constitutions, to make and unmake governments, to create courts for administration of justice, in such a manner that we may command the respect and admiration of the nations of the earth."

The meeting passed a vote of confidence in the administration of Premier Greenfield, "both in its conduct of the public affairs of the province and in its unfailing interest and active assistance in dealing with the very serious marketing and other problems confronting the farmers of this province; and that we pledge to him our cordial and loyal support."

Both resolutions were passed unanimously and with loud applause. Speeches by L. H. Jelliff, M.P.; George Stringham, M.L.A., and Mr. Johanson, of Woolford, were well received. After the meeting an oyster supper was served, followed by music and dancing.

## New Norway Meeting

The U.F.A. Hall at New Norway was well filled on the evening of December 22, to hear an address from Wm. Irvine, M.P. J. F. Lundberg was chairman, and G. E. Roose, U.F.A. director for Victoria, spoke briefly on the need of the agricultural class for organization.

Mr. Irvine spoke first of the position of the farmers' organization, reviewing briefly its history, its achievements and its tasks. He reminded the audience that all movements have to go through critical times, and that none could hope to escape troublous times. He expressed the belief, however, that only by standing solid on the principles of their movement could the farmers solve their economic difficulties. In an interval, the local secretary appealed for those who had not already joined the local to do so, and fifteen farmers of the district responded.

The banking and money system was the subject of Mr. Irvine's main address, at the close of which he was accorded a very hearty vote of thanks.

## Egremont D. A. Convention

The annual meeting of the Egremont U.F.A. District Association was held at Opal, recently. Officers for 1924 were elected as follows: President, Mr. Main; vice-president, D. McDonald; secretary, A. S. Petrie.

A resolution was carried asking the support of the federal and provincial governments "to aid in a marketing scheme devised to have the home market absorb losses that accrue from placing produce on foreign markets at less than cost of production."

Other resolutions asked that resolutions dealing with economic matters should have a place of preference on the agenda of the annual convention; and suggested the amendment of the constitution so that all constitutional amendments should be submitted to the locals for a general vote of their members.

An address was given by D. F. Kellner, M.P.

## Manitoba

## Dugald Annual Meeting

Dugald U.F.M. annual meeting was held recently in Gillespie Hall, Dugald. Though there was a slight drop in membership as compared with the previous year the financial statement showed a credit balance of \$115. In addition to holding a series of meetings, debates, etc., during the year, the local did considerable co-operative buying with an estimated saving of \$500.

A lively discussion took place on the practice of grain buyers deducting the stamp tax from the amount of the cheques, and other phases of the grain business.

Although the members of this local live quite close to Winnipeg, and along a road that is proposed to be made into part of a provincial trunk highway system, there was unanimity in passing resolutions condemning this highway scheme and the Winnipeg exhibition.

President, J. A. Hayward; vice-president, G. E. Milne, and secretary, T. H. Roberts, were all re-elected to office.—W. B. H.

## Dauphin District Convention

At the Dauphin District U.F.M. Convention held a short time ago, the following officers were elected for 1924: Provincial director, R. R. Blaine, Mankin; provincial U.F.W.M. director, Mrs. J. B. Parker, Gilbert Plains; president, John Seale, Dauphin; vice-president, W. Wickes, Dauphin; secretary, Douglas Hill, R.R. 4, Gilbert Plains; directors, H. P. Nicholson, Dauphin; J. D. Sutherland, Gilbert Plains; Chas. McLean, Grandview.

A number of resolutions were passed which will come before the annual convention.

## Co-operation at Boissevain

At the annual meeting of the Boissevain U.F.M. local, held recently, a membership drive was organized, and they anticipate being able to double their present membership.

Co-operative buying of commodities such as fence posts and coal has been engaged in during the year with an estimated saving to the members of \$500. Co-operative shipping of poultry has been undertaken and found to be very satisfactory. Arrangements were also made with the local mill for reduction on flour and feed to the members of the local.

## Cromer U.F.M. Annual Meeting

The Cromer U.F.M. held their annual meeting on December 14, with President W. H. Mitchell in the chair. The principal speakers of the evening were R. A. Hoey, M.P., and R. Mooney, M.L.A., both of whom gave interesting addresses. Mr. Hoey gave a very stirring address on some of the reasons for the present financial stringency among the people of the West, advocating a 25 per cent. cut in Dominion government expenditure, in an attempt to balance the budget without added taxation. He concluded his address by congratulating the local on having one of the largest memberships in the province. Mr. Mooney gave a brief account of the work done at the last session of the legislature. The chairman then gave a short address, pointing out that the Cromer local had had one of the most successful years in its history, both in the matter of membership and in the amount of money saved to its members in the co-operative buying of commodities in car-load lots. The following officers were elected: President, W. H. Mitchell; vice-president, Robt. Haskett; secretary, C. Lowe; co-operative secretary, Wm. Munn; directors, C. Cruikshanks, H. Jackson, Wm. Cann, Mrs. E. Walker, Mrs. Munn, Miss M. Grieves.





# Corns

*Don't Pare Them!*

Cutting a corn is always dangerous. Blue-jay ends corns. Kills the pain instantly, then the corn loosens and comes out. No risk, no constant trouble. Get Blue-jay at your druggist.

## Blue-jay

## Value Of Good Eyesight

Most of our knowledge and enjoyment of good things is gained with the aid of our eyes. Yet we neglect them as though they were indestructible.

Eyes are subject to many defects. Keep them in good order. Have them examined at least once a year by your nearest **OPTOMETRIST**. Never buy glasses without first having a personal examination.

**"Save Your Sight"**

Submitted by the Optometrical Associations of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta.

## Gas in the Stomach is Dangerous

Recommends Daily Use of Magnesia to Overcome Trouble Caused by Fermenting Food and Acid Indigestion

Gas and wind in the stomach accompanied by that full, bloated feeling after eating are almost certain evidence of the presence of excessive hydrochloric acid in the stomach, creating so-called "acid indigestion."

Acid stomachs are dangerous because too much acid irritates the delicate lining of the stomach, often leading to gastritis accompanied by serious stomach ulcers. Food ferments and sours creating the distressing gas which distends the stomach and hampers the normal functions of the vital internal organs, often affecting the heart.

It is the worst of folly to neglect such a serious condition or to treat with ordinary digestive aids which have no neutralizing effect on the stomach acids. Instead get from any druggist a few ounces of Bisurated Magnesia and take a teaspoonful in a quarter glass of water right after eating. This will drive the gas, wind and bloat right out of the body, sweeten the stomach, neutralize the excess acid and prevent its formation and there is no sourness or pain. Bisurated Magnesia (in powder or tablet form—never liquid or milk) is harmless to the stomach, inexpensive to take and the best form of magnesia for stomach purposes. It is used by thousands of people who enjoy their meals with no more fear of indigestion.

## Dollar Stretchers

*Discoveries That Save Money*

**I** NEEDED material for a child's quilt and hadn't sufficient patches left so used a good piece of factory cotton left from making curtains.

To relieve the plainness I hit upon the idea of using a linen picture book that one of the older children had discarded. Although the edges were ravelled the figures were still good so I took the book to pieces and arranged the sheets on the quilt. When placed conveniently I basted them on to it, turning in the ravelled edges and stitched them on with the machine. The baby just loves her quilt and will be good for quite a long time when looking at them. This is particularly handy if she awakes early on a morning when we want to have a little extra sleep.—Mrs. F. T. J.

We eat quite a lot of cheese so I periodically grate a sealer full so that it is ready at a moment's notice for use with macaroni, spaghetti and rice or for cheese fondue or souffle. The drier the cheese is the better. Not only does this method save precious minutes, but it saves washing the grater a half dozen times.—Mrs. B. J.

A pair of doctor's forceps which are rusted and therefore unsuitable for surgical purposes are handy in the house. Use them for picking up pins and needles or anything else that is hard to get hold of with the fingers and you will find that time and disposition are saved. The forceps are also fine for rescuing a pen-nib that has fallen into the ink bottle. If left there it would probably corrode and spoil the ink.—Mrs. T. C. S.

I like water-glass for packing my winter eggs, and in order to fish them out of the liquid use a perforated mixing spoon. This saves draining off the liquid as is the case when an ordinary spoon is used. The longer the handle is the better. When putting down the eggs the same spoon is very convenient as I can lower the eggs into the liquid without cracking them.—Miss L. G.

When we are to have soup or stew I make it the day before if possible so that the fat can be removed. In this weather, the covered pan can be placed in the woodshed or outside where the contents will cool in a comparatively short time. When the fat has hardened into a cake it can easily be lifted off whole. If the fat is not removed the soup or stew will not be as appetizing.—Mrs. J. D.

After washing my knitted silk jumper or pull-over I take a smooth, unvarnished wooden rod and run it through from one wrist to another. Then I tie a strong string in the middle of the stick by which to hang it up. Before I used this method it took a long time to dry it for when lying on the ground the air had little opportunity of circulating around the jumper. A coat hanger is not nearly as efficient as the rod for it makes ugly marks on the shoulders and does not hold out the arms. I imagine that this plan would work equally well with tricolette blouses.—N. B.

Our dining-room table had been spoiled by hot dishes so that a cloth was necessary as a cover during the day. As we could not afford to buy one it occurred to me that a heavy cotton bedspread might be transformed into a good-looking cloth. The edges were worn and torn but when they were cut off the centre was quite good. I stitched the hems on the machine and then dyed the cloth a soft, dark blue. The result is most pleasing and the unsightly table top no longer stares us in the face.—Mrs. J. B. A.

When small children dislike milk it is pretty difficult to coax them to take as much as they should. I find that if macaroni straws are introduced, the soda fountain idea comes into the children's mind and they take to the "straws" just to pretend they are sipping some wonderful beverage like grown-ups.—Mrs. B. M. W.

To save buying hair ribbons for my small daughter I turn to my scrap bag. Frequently there is a strip of chambray or gingham that makes a nice everyday ribbon for her hair. When making a new dress for her I always get enough material to allow for a "ribbon."—Mrs. E. Y.

For mending kid gloves I have found that cotton thread of the same color is better than silk which has a tendency to cut the kid.—Miss V. T.

To prevent blisters on my heels when wearing a new pair of boots or Oxfords I put on a strip of adhesive plaster. If the skin is broken the plaster should never be put on until the spot is covered with a tiny piece of absorbent cotton. I always forestall a blister by applying the plaster as soon as my heel becomes the least bit sore.—S. M.

A hot water bag that has sprung a leak is never thrown out in our house. From it we cut "washers" when old ones wear out and find it a very satisfactory plan. I also use discs of rubber under vases and porous flower-pot saucers to save the surface of tables and window sills.—Mrs. P. J. H.

When making cookies for my son who is at college I cut them out with the top of a large baking powder or coffee can. This makes a "man-sized bite" which just fits into the can after baking. When in a container of this kind they keep fresh and travel without breaking.—Mrs. M. S. P.

A fifteen-cent plate-scraper is one of the handiest things I have in the kitchen. Although it is an unwritten law in our family that everybody shall leave a clean plate there is always something to scrape off and the dish water does not get soiled as rapidly if this is done with the scraper. It hangs on a nail just above the kitchen table. I have another one that I use for scraping the mixing bowl when I am making cake, muffins, etc. It is remarkable how much batter is saved and how easy it is to clean the bowl afterwards.—Mrs. K. W.

Washing pot-holders was always a trial to me because of their thickness. One day it occurred to me that a removable cover would solve the problem so I made three from pieces in the scrap bag. Leaving one end open I attached dome fasteners so that the cover could be put on rapidly. The scheme has proved a great saving of labor. I use gingham, print, and ticking or any other strong cotton cloth.—Mrs. M. W. D.

A handy button bag is made from a circle of muslin or net through which one can see the sizes of the buttons. If brass or bone rings are sewn to the edge a piece of tape or cord can be run in so that when drawn up no buttons can escape. When open the bag lies flat and allows you to select a button quickly.—M. U. F.

I always keep a small cotton sack in the kitchen for holding small amounts of sugar not suitable for cooking. When any one spills sugar, or when I find a few grey lumps in the sugar sack I drop them into my bag. To be sure the accumulation is not very large, but it is sufficient for adding to gopher poison in the spring and saves a lot of good sugar.—Mrs. B. M. W.



## Stop that nagging backache

At the end of a long, hard day when your back aches, treat yourself to the comfort and relief that you get from Sloan's. Just spread it on gently; you don't have to rub it in.

Tense muscles relax at once, you feel a tingling warmth all through, the pain eases off—then stops.

Get a bottle today and have it on hand—35 cents at all druggists. It will not stain.

**Sloan's Liniment** kills pain

## FOR GREY OR FADED HAIR

**7 SUTHERLAND SISTERS COLORATOR**  
Eight Beautiful Shades

### Simple Home Treatment

For changing Grey, Bleached and Faded Hair to its natural color. SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS' Colorator is a simple, harmless home treatment. Eight beautiful shades—black, chestnut, dark brown, auburn, medium brown, light brown, ash blonde and gold blonde. Will last for months.

Your druggist has card showing eight shades.

## Infantile Paralysis

left this child a cripple. Her father's letter and these pictures tell the happy result:

"Infantile Paralysis caused our daughter Wanda to walk on her toes. McLain Sanitarium corrected her deformity. She now walks with heels and bottoms of feet flat on the floor. We are more than pleased with the result of her treatment and cheerfully recommend McLain's to all cripples." STANLEY PAWLAK, R. 7, Box 39, Cadiz, Ohio.

### For Crippled Children

The McLain Sanitarium is a thoroughly equipped private institution devoted exclusively to the treatment of Club Feet, Infantile Paralysis, Spinal Diseases and Deformities, Hip Disease, Wry Neck, etc., especially as found in children and young adults. Our book, "Deformities and Paralysis," also "Book of References," sent FREE. Write today.

**McLAIN**  
Orthopedic Sanitarium  
820 Aubert Avenue  
ST. LOUIS, MO.





## "My Heart Would Palpitate, I Had Weak Spells"

Mrs. L. Whiting, 202 King St. West, Brockville, Ont., writes:—

"I took very sick with my nerves and stomach, and seemed to be all run down. At times my heart would flutter and palpitate so and I would take such weak spells in the pit of



my stomach that I sometimes thought I would never get better. I had almost given up hope when a friend advised the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I did not stop until I had taken twenty-five boxes. It has done wonders for me and I want to recommend it to everyone."

### DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

50 Cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto

# ASPIRIN

UNLESS you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all



Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache	Rheumatism
Toothache	Neuralgia	Neuritis
Earache	Lumbago	Pain, Pain

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### The Homesteader

By Charles F. Steel

Yes, I'm livin' in Alberta,  
In a little slab-built shack;  
And the trail is long and lonely  
To the nearest railway track.  
I hail from Indiana,  
Jim Riley's smilin' home;  
And I loved it, too, with Riley,  
But I started out to roam—  
From Sandy Hook to 'Frisco,  
And from Key West north to Nome.

I've seen the world aplenty,  
And I've had my little fling;  
And I'm satisfied now, fellers,  
Just to breath the air of spring,  
And to feel the hush of sunset  
Borne afar on phantom wing.

I love the sweeping compass  
Of these everlasting plains,  
And the wild fowl calling wildly  
From the blue ethereal lanes;  
And the crocuses and roses  
Drenched with the gentle rains.

And when the earth is mantled  
In the silken robes of night,  
And the purple heights are strided  
With their jems of silver light—  
God fills my heart o'erflowing  
With a fathomless delight.

### As Others See Us

Getting out a paper is no picnic.  
If we print jokes, folks say we are silly.  
If we don't, they say we are too serious.  
If we publish original matter, they say  
we lack variety.  
If we publish things from other papers,  
We are too lazy to write.  
If we stay on the job,  
We ought to be out rustling news.  
If we are rustling news,  
We are not attending to business in our  
department.  
If we don't print contributions, we  
don't show proper appreciation.  
If we do print them,  
The paper is filled with junk.  
Like as not some fellow will say we  
swiped this from an exchange,  
So we did.—Exchange.

## Dressing the Boy

Serviceable Clothes in Plain Styles and Suitable Materials—

By Anne Deane

ONE of the biggest problems most mothers are confronted with is that of selecting suitable clothes for little people—especially for boys. The Guide Fashion Magazine is a great help in this connection as it contains styles that are both attractive and utilitarian.

Simplicity and suitability to purpose are essential, for a boy hates fussy garments that are not adapted to his needs. It is fast becoming the custom to discard dresses as soon as he starts to creep and to substitute rompers. Coveralls are also excellent as they prevent the skirts from becoming soiled while playing on the floor. However, a romper takes the place of two garments and is therefore preferred by busy mothers. Most patterns are made on very simple lines, with a minimum of gathers which is a great saving in laundry work. Kimona sleeves are much more easily ironed than those which are set-in or gathered. For every day wear cotton crepes and seersuckers that need no ironing are excellent. Patterns should be chosen with a view to easy removal and convenient buttoning.

For young gentlemen who are scooting around "on all fours," dark blue, green or brown cotton is the most serviceable material. A narrow collar or band of white is sufficient trimming. As a rule plain material is best, but tiny checks or stripes are also suitable. At this age when the young rascal delights in picking up all the dust on the floor, it is better to make his outer garments of cotton, and to put on warmer underclothes than to dress him in woolen rompers that cannot be laundered with ease. However, if the floors are particularly draughty you may prefer to use something heavier. Delightful overalls or coveralls can be made from dark sateen trimmed with red, blue or green or with applied flowers, baskets, bunnies, kittens, bears, chickens, or geese in pretty colors. A little decoration is all that is necessary for a boy's romper.

### His First Suit

By the time he reaches two or three years he is ready for his first suit, and a great event it is when he has pockets like daddy. The very nicest thing is an Oliver Twist outfit, similar to 1123. For "best" wear the blouse can be made of natural-colored raw silk or pongee. For every day linen, heavy cotton, chambray or striped gingham is excellent. A narrow frilling around collar and cuffs and down the front is quite sufficient for trimming. Sometimes smoking is used to relieve the plainness.

Attached by large pearl buttons are the straight trousers. In winter, serge is suitable for regular wear, and for Sundays dark velvet is very nice. With this kind of outfit there is no bother with braces or an underwaist as the buttons hold the two garments together. One variation has straps over the shoulders which should be secured by buttons or dome fasteners to prevent them from falling off when at play. Whatever happens, don't forget the pockets for even a wee lad likes to strut around pretending he is grown-up. For summer wear the top can be made of light chambray of white, lavender, green

or blue, and the trousers of heavier linen or cotton. An outfit such as this is delightfully cool.

At this stage a pain coat buttoning to the neck with a round collar and raglan sleeves is suitable. Patch pockets and a belt can be added if desired. A small round hat with rolling brim, made of cotton in summer and woolen cloth in cooler weather is the right type.

Even after four years the Oliver Twist style is suitable, especially if the child is small, but soon the boy will be ready for a regulation sailor suit. This can be made with short or long trousers as desired. In general the former are more popular with mothers as there is less chance of tearing them. Sometimes the blouse hangs over the pants while in other cases they button on to the blouse. Some mothers like short, straight trousers and a middy top.

### Galatea Wears Well

Few women who do their own laundering can afford to dress their boys in white sailor suits as they can usually be worn only once. I have found the best quality of blue and white striped galatea much more satisfactory as it wears like iron and does not soil very readily. For this the collars and cuffs are made of dark blue cotton trimmed with white braid. Blue serge sailor suits trimmed with red or white braid and regulation emblems are in good taste. A red tie is often worn. Corduroy or serge trousers and cotton blouses make a serviceable outfit. Sailor blouses of white and blue or plain blouses of chambray, linen, or striped gingham, are excellent for hot weather.

In coats, a double-breasted reefer of navy blue, similar to 9398, for wear with a sailor suit is very satisfactory. Some are trimmed with brass buttons on which there is an anchor or with white pearl buttons. It is usual to have a collar of the material of which the coat is made and to wear over it a detachable collar of navy or white cotton. With this outfit is worn a round sailor hat with up-turning brim.

Regulation suits of trousers, coat and blouse are indicated by the time eight years are reached. Grey and brown tweeds, corduroy and navy serge give the best service and always look smart. The coat is often double-breasted with a belt and lots of pockets for carrying the usual treasures of boyhood. Either straight or "bloomer" trousers are suitable depending on what is worn in the neighborhood. A stout boy looks best in the former style while the latter is suitable for a skinny lad. If you are making the suit yourself be sure to purchase enough material for two pairs of knickers as the coat usually outwears a single pair. If purchasing the outfit select one that has the second pair of trousers.

### Blouses Better Than Shirts

Blouses are more suitable than shirts for lads from eight to 11 or 12. A soft collar in Eton style of the same material as the blouse is the most satisfactory style although a narrower, higher collar is also popular. The average boy prefers a four-in-hand tie to a large silk bow.

Top coats of heavy material such as tweed or blanket cloth made in double-breasted style with belt and patch pockets are popular and suitable.



Useful and attractive styles for boys' clothes, which can be secured from The Guide Pattern Department.



## The Big Muskeg

Continued from Page 9

caught it, yelping, and then, knowing him to be a stranger, withdrew, snarling at him. They were savage, half-trained brutes, but full of energy. It was likely that they would pull into Clayton early in the afternoon.

"We'll take the police sled and start at once," he said to Molly. "It looks as if a storm was brewing. I'll tell Andersen to let those fellows go about noon, and I'll leave the revolver with him."

Inside the shack they found the policemen eating their breakfast on the floor, with the caretaker diligently serving them. They were still bound, but their hands were free. They looked up sullenly as Wilton and Molly came back, but said nothing. Wilton handed Andersen the sergeant's revolver, and looked through the equipment on a chair for that of the constable, but could not find it.

"Turn them loose at noon, Andersen," he said. "Give them enough slap-bang to carry them on their way." Andersen grinned. "Say, Mr. Caruthers," he said, "I guess they've put the lid on themselves all right. You won't need to do it for them."

"That's about right," answered Wilton. "Just turn them loose and see that they haven't any dangerous weapons to do you mischief with." "You bet I take care for that," grinned the Swede.

And, heedless of the stream of profanity which his words occasioned, he filled the policemen's cups with coffee again.

Wilton let Andersen harness the dogs, to save his strength for the journey. The savage brutes snarled at him and seemed inclined to refuse. But Andersen was an old hand. With a few cracks of the whip across the nose of the ringleader, he reduced the pack to sullen obedience. In a few minutes the sled was ready, with the sleigh carrying Joe's body attached behind, and the huskies, harnessed, sitting docile in the snow, awaiting the command to mush.

The sun was just showing above the horizon when Wilton and Molly started on the second stage of their journey to Clayton.

### CHAPTER IX. The Bitter Cup

There was no riding on this trip, for the dogs required constant attention. It was not difficult to keep them to the road, for the bush on either hand was dense, but they were almost untrained and showed an ugly temper continually, so that Wilton had to ply the whip more than he cared to.

Hardly had they topped the rise behind which the cache was situated when the full force of the wind caught them. A blizzard was sweeping up, and it grew in strength all that morning, until by noon it was almost a hurricane. They pushed on doggedly until about one o'clock, avoiding the temptation to rest at the auxiliary caches which had been established along this part of the road.

The travelling became more and more difficult. Here was rocky ground, with undulating country, the ridges divided by swamps into which the corduroy, roughly laid during the preceding autumn, had already been sucked by the quickmud underneath, so that they were mired to the knees and buried waist-deep in the overlying snow. It was only by the remorseless use of the quirt that Wilton could get the two vehicles across these stretches.

At one o'clock they came to an empty cache and horse-stable, which had been built in anticipation of winter development work, and had formed the hub of many radiating reconnaissance roads. They had come no more than six miles, and it was still a good fifteen into Clayton. By this time the blizzard had increased to an intense violence, driving great sheets of snow along the road. It was impossible to see such a hurricane any longer.

"We'll have to wait till this lets up a bit, Molly," said Wilton.

The little shack, hardly more than four walls and a roof, was unoccupied. Wilton broke down the door and went in. He found the key of the stable,

unlocked it, and unharnessed the dogs, now whimpering, with their tails against the wind, and quite subdued. He drove them in and shut the door. Then he took the blankets out of the sleigh and went into the shack.

To build a fire was impossible, but they ate biscuit and tinned beef, washing it down with water.

"It'll have to let up soon," said Wilton. "If it doesn't, we'll just have to face it again."

A dozen times he had regretted having yielded to her insistence to accompany him. Travelling in that weather was hard on a man, let alone a girl such as Molly. He looked at her in wonder as he saw her apparent unconcern, the courage with which she faced the difficulties of the journey. But his fears were centred chiefly on Kitty. Suppose he couldn't go on! Suppose he couldn't be at the shareholders' meeting on the morrow!

He had been keeping up with a concentration of will, but he had never felt such pain as radiated from his broken arm. The limb was swollen, too, and the tight bandages seemed to compress the arteries, so that even his finger-tips felt numbed and thickened. And yet he did not dare tell Molly.

Toward the middle of the afternoon the wind seemed to have lessened, though the driven snow still swept in blinding clouds along the road. It might still be possible to reach Clayton soon after nightfall.

"I think we might try again, Molly," he said.

"I think so, Will," she answered. He caught her to him. "You are the bravest woman I know," he said kissing her. "We must succeed—for Kitty's sake."

She kissed him back. "Of course we shall, Will dear," she answered.

Wilton went into the stable and called the dogs. They were lying with their noses together, and at his entrance sprang to their feet with menacing growls. They knew very well what his advent portended, and it was plain that their wolfish temper was thoroughly aroused.

Wilton had handled a refractory pack once before. He knew that quick action was necessary. Unless the dog element was taught to recognize the mastery of man, the wolf strain would imbue the beasts with its own ferocity. He stepped forward, and as the gleaming jaws gaped at him, and the animals prepared to spring, snarling and quivering with rage, he brought his whip across the leader's nose with all his strength.

Immediately, with maddened yells, the pack leaped at him. Wilton swung right and left with the whip, and then, retreating till his back was against the wall of the shack, he laid about him with the shortened stock.

The yells of the dogs were furious as the blows got home. The rushes never ceased. With gaping jaws and wicked, bloodshot eyes, the pack came on again and again, leaping at him, tearing his clothes; one sank its fangs into his right hand, and, as he freed himself with a smashing blow, the others were upon him sideward.

In an instant he was struggling with his one hand against the heavy bodies that bore him back, shielding his throat, thrusting the whipstock into the red, cavernous jaws, while the anguish from his wrenched shoulder almost made him scream with pain.

Everything was swimming round him. They had him down. Their bellowing howls grew fainter in his ears. Mechanically he kept his right hand at his throat. The left, torn from the sling, flopped grotesquely in front of him. He heard the click of the fangs that met in it, and felt no pain. He was swooning.

Suddenly he heard the snap-snap of a revolver. A leaping body seemed to stop short in the air, and tumbled on him, knocking him on his face. Dimly he heard the discharge of the weapon again. And then, out of a semi-stupor, Molly's face, and her tears upon his cheeks.

She was kneeling beside him upon the floor of the stable, stanching the blood from his wounds with a strip torn from her petticoat. Upon the floor lay three of the dogs, dead. Two

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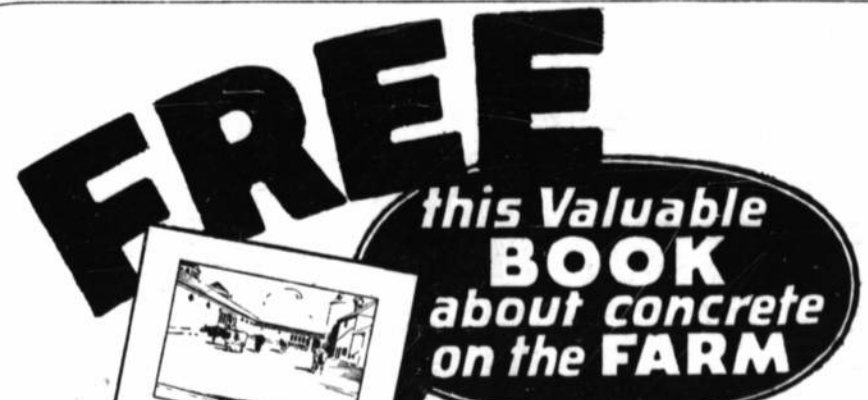
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more were writhing and moaning in a distant corner. Wilton looked up.

Molly bowed her face upon his and broke into hysterical weeping. It was the first sign of weakness he had ever seen in her. He held her in his right arm. He saw that his blood had stained her hands, her clothing.

"Molly," he said, weakly, "Molly—"

She wept in utter hopelessness. "It is useless, Will," she sobbed. "Let us die here. We can't go on. They have torn you. Your arm is broken again. Oh, the snow—the snow—"

She seemed to have completely broken down. She crouched beside him, her whole body shaken by her sobs. and in his apathy it seemed to him good to lie there, with Molly at his side, till he grew stronger, or—

"Molly! Remember Kitty—and Joe!"

His words seemed to galvanize her back to courage. She got up. Her face grew suddenly composed. With streaming eyes she bandaged up his wounds. She improvised another sling, to hold his useless arm.

"I shall walk into Clayton," she said. "You must lie in the shack. Help will come by noon tomorrow, perhaps sooner."

"You're thinking of me, Molly."

"Of whom else, Wilton?"

"I'm thinking of Joe. I'm going on to Clayton. I'm feeling better. No, listen, Molly! I didn't tell you, but my arm was swollen from the bandages. They had tightened and stopped the circulation. I'm better without them. I'm feeling stronger—and the pain's less. We can go on. We've got to go on."

"Walk, Will?"

"We'll walk," said Wilton, rising with great effort. The dying animals had ceased to whimper, and stared at him out of their glazing eyes. Outside the snow was drifting down through the leafless branches, but the wind was dying away. It was late in the afternoon, though no sign of the sun came through the heavy lowering cloud.

"We'll go on," said Wilton.

And, going out of the shack, he unfastened the cord of the sleigh that held Joe's body, and took it in his wounded hand.

"Will, it's impossible!"

"It may be. But I'll try. I can't face Kitty otherwise."

Over the new snow the journeying was not so difficult in their snow-shoes, but the drag of the sleigh-ropes up the hills and across the corduroys proved almost impossible. Molly and Wilton pulled by turns, sometimes together. Their progress was infinitesimally slow. The night came down and shut them in. And the nightmare of delirium clouded Wilton's brain peopling the world with phantoms. He lived over again scenes of the past, and always Joe was of them. They chatted and laughed together; they discussed the Missatibi by camp-fires; they talked of Kitty. It was a night of unmitigated horror to Molly.

And yet the touch of her hand always allayed Wilton's imaginings, and drove the phantoms back to their own realm, and he became conscious of a dual self that toiled at the sleigh, pushing hard uphill, holding it back on slippery declines. The soft snow, though it made the road less arduous, gave less grip to their snow-shoes. The weight of it clogged the runners of the sleigh, and sometimes the vehicle would almost sink from sight beneath the yielding corduroy above the muskeg.

And at every cache, at each shack, they would stop, feeling the sheer impossibility of going on, and sit huddled in their blankets under the lee, with the drifting snow about them.

Yet always they went on again; until at last the never-ending night lifted. The snow ceased to fall; the dun horizon was streaked with fire, and slowly Wilton came back to full consciousness.

They had toiled up their highest hill, and as they reached the summit they saw the sweetest sight that they had ever seen. For far away was Clayton, over the plain, with its ugly streets and bare, new houses, and the

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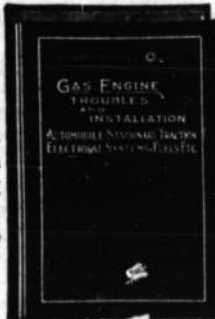
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MAN.



gaunt station-buildings, roundhouses, and locomotive-shops. And all the plain was flooded with light from the new-risen sun.

They were white as shrouded bodies, besmeared with grime, and Wilton was caked with the blood that had oozed from his wounds and frozen.

"One last try, Molly," he said, "and then they can do what they like with me. But it's you who pulled that trick, girl of mine!"

But as he spoke he slipped to the ground and leaned his shoulders against the sleigh.

"Seven miles yet, and the meeting's at nine," he said. "I can't make it, Molly. I've tried. I've fallen short—just short. A little later, Molly, I'll try again. I'm going to—sleep in the sunshine."

Molly stooped over him, and it was a harder thing than she had ever done to try to drive the driven man further. But she knew that, having staked all, Wilton would be content with no less than the sacrifice of all.

"Remember Joe, dear," she said, "and Kitty."

He tried to rise to his feet, but could not. Wilton's mind was quite clear, but his body, driven by his will, had collapsed suddenly like a worn-out horse.

(To be continued next week.)



## Asthma

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## Forging a Nation's Metal

Continued from Page 7

to look after his own affairs to even a limited extent outside of school hours.

The question may be asked—what was the effect on the work of the

school? During the summer term just closed, the school attendance was approximately 90 per cent. Out of a total enrolment of 43 pupils during the month of July, nine had 100 per cent. attendance, 13 missed but one day, while 12 missed only two days. The spirit of rivalry for perfect attendance was so keen that some of the smaller children, who had to walk considerable distances, would come through drenching rain in order to make sure that their names would appear in the 100 per cent. list on the board which was displayed in the school.

This brief resume of the accomplishment of one rural teacher seems to point the way for workers in this field to follow. When all has been said, there are within every community, no matter how small or backward, abundant possibilities for wholesome recreation. It is also clear that we have not by any means explored all the possibilities of the one-room rural school as an effective educational agency. The salvation of our rural life may yet be found to lie with that institution to which we sometimes refer with the common sentiment for things passed beyond usefulness as the "Little Old Red School."



Upper: A swimming party of children at Angle Lake. Lower: A game of volleyball in progress at Angle Lake School.

### \$40—PRIZES FOR LETTERS—\$40

This month The Guide offers a series of new contests to its readers. Prizes are offered for the best letters written describing the following:

**HOW WE SPENT CHRISTMAS**—This is open to all members of the family. In this you may describe how you spent Christmas in the home, tell about Christmas entertainments, cantatas, religious festivals, carol singing, Christmas trees, bringing happiness to invalids or people with no homes, or how you helped someone in need, family re-union or any other form of celebration you may have had in your community.

**HOW WE PUT ON A PLAY**—Many rural communities have been very successful in getting up plays. Write a letter to The Guide telling how you prepared the play, how the characters were selected and trained, and what you consider are some of the good points in this kind of entertainment for country communities.

**OUR BEST SOCIAL EVENING**—Every winter in almost every rural community entertainments and socials are held. Some of these are so good that they are talked of long after they are over. The Guide wants to know about the best evening of this kind which you have had during the last year. Tell how you planned the program and how it was carried through and any good features of the evening.

**THE BEST MONEY-MAKING EVENT WE HAVE HAD**—Many organizations and societies plan bazaars, banquets, sales of work, picnics, concerts or lectures to raise money. The Guide offers prizes for the best letters describing some money-making affair you have had which has proved successful.

**RULES OF CONTEST**—Write on one side of the paper only and with ink. Write name and address of sender plainly. Write on as many of these contests as you like but keep them separate.

The contest closes on February 15, but the sooner your letters come the better. We will publish as many of the letters as we have space for. Letters will not be returned or answered.

The prizes are as follows in each one of the contests named:

FIRST PRIZE LETTER .....	\$5.00
SECOND PRIZE LETTER .....	\$3.00
THIRD PRIZE LETTER .....	\$2.00

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Address all letters to the Contest Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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## Fine Points in Table Manners

Continued from Page 12

in order to prevent untidiness. The best way of dealing with stones is to remove them on the plate or saucer before eating the fruit.

### When Drinking a Beverage

The place for a teaspoon is in the saucer, except when needed for stirring. To use it for sipping a beverage is not considered good manners. No one should leave the spoon in the cup and grasp it with the thumb while taking a drink. It is equally wrong to rest the elbows on the table and to hold the cup with both hands. Absolutely no noise should be made while drinking. The best way is to let the left hand rest in the lap while holding the cup by the handle and raising it to the lips. It is not good form to stretch out the fourth and fifth fingers when doing this. If the beverage or soup is too hot it should not be cooled by blowing. It is best to wait until the temperature is sufficiently reduced. A wet teaspoon should never be put into the sugar

bowl. Needless to say, few people pour tea or coffee into a saucer before drinking it. When imbibing any beverage only one swallow is taken at a time and the eyes are lowered. Before raising a cup or a tumbler to the mouth the lips are wiped with the table napkin so that no particles of food will be left on the china or glass.

In spreading bread a small piece, sufficient for one mouthful, is broken off and buttered each time, as it is not good manners to lay a slice in the palm of the hand and to cover the entire surface with butter. If bread is cut it should be done on the bread and butter plate and not on the table. Bread is never used for wiping up a plate or for soaking up gravy. While it is not a good practice to scrape a plate, it should not be left in an untidy condition. This can be avoided by serving smaller amounts and giving second helpings when desired. The gospel of the clean plate should be preached in every home because wastefulness in any form is inexcusable.

Certain foods, such as nuts, candy, olives and celery, are eaten with the

fingers. So is cake as a rule, but if it is soft, and the icing is sticky a fork is used. Corn on the cob is held with the tips of the fingers, or by small silver holders pushed into either end of the cob. It is not usual to "pick" fowl and meat bones at the table.

### The Habit of Reaching

"Reaching" for food is to be avoided because it is awkward and encourages selfishness. Each member of the family should be alive to the needs of others, and should pass things before anyone has to ask for them. Little attentions of this kind make children thoughtful and develop their characters. Pickles and pieces of bread should never be speared with the fork. It is not a good practice to wipe one's knife on a piece of bread and then to help oneself to butter. Food dropped on the floor should be left until the end of the meal unless there is danger of it being stepped upon. If a glass of water or food is spilled on the table cloth the less fuss made about it the better. A guest should make an apology but should not continually allude to her clumsiness.

At the end of a meal it is not usual to push the plates away or to tilt the chair either backwards or forwards. Toothpicks have no place on a table and should be used only in the privacy of one's own room.

From their earliest years children should be taught good manners so that when they go into the world they will be able to move among others with ease. Example is more important than precept for how can parents bring up a family in good ways if they break rules themselves? Youngsters may be told a hundred times not to eat with a knife, but if they see grown-ups doing it they are sure to imitate them. It is a mistake to teach them that "company" manners are different from every-day behavior. I always hold that what is good enough for the public is certainly not a bit too good for the family.

### A Happy Meal Hour

Let the meal hour be happy. Too often it is used as a time for correcting the youngsters. When they must be reprimanded, leave it until after the meal, because digestion is disturbed if there are unpleasantness and sharp words. When a definite subject is discussed, preferably one that does not deal with the business of the home or the farm, the minds of the family are refreshed. Eating in silence is not a good practice. It is absolutely essential to allow plenty of time for meals. Rapid eating is not a sign of refinement, and is one of the prime causes of indigestion with endless train of misery.

It is needless to urge that children should never come to the table without washing or tidying the hair. If unavoidably late they should request the mother or the father to excuse them, and when wishing to leave the table should ask permission to do so. When this is granted they should say "thank you, mother," or "thank you, daddy." The use of "please" and "thank you" should be insisted upon when the members of the family are being served. Untidy eating and messy plates should not be tolerated. There are many pretty plates with sides, made specially for helping little ones to feed themselves, and there are spoons and "pushers" all of which go to make a tidy eater. It takes a good deal of watching to see that children develop nice table manners but it is training that is well worth while. This is where father can relieve mother of a chore at meal-time when she has many things on her mind.

It is easy to understand that there are excellent reasons at the back of usages which have stood the test of generations. When people adopt a code of manners and make it a part of themselves they become more thoughtful of others in the home and are able to move among strangers with ease.

We had an old piano stool stored away that I recently turned into a very useful dressing table chair. I can now sit down to do my hair and can swing around to see whether the sides and back are tidy. I made a cushion to cover the scratched top and covered it with a remnant of cretonne left from the curtains.—Miss V. L.

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## Renfrew and His Neighbors

Continued from Page 8

their chagrin and amusement upon being turned away after travelling 10 or 12 miles, just to call. She herself is clothed in myriad, voluminous skirts of an appalling length.

This bachelor lady is a familiar sight in the best hotels of Calgary and Edmonton. There she may be seen, striding nonchalantly across the rotundas, her manifold black skirts swishing, her innumerable veils fluttering, and her gunny-sack (containing dear knows what—probably jewels) slung over her shoulder. Doubtless she brings many a smile to the lips of city observers, who little dream that she is a magnificent woman of splendid brains and character. Her story is tragic indeed, if she would have it so—her four brothers in whom she lived and had her being, were killed during the war, and in their honor and for their sakes, she is "carrying on" as they would have done. The only one left in her family, she is upholding their traditions in this new land, instead of seeking the comfort and luxury that are her right in the "Old Country." She would be honored beyond belief at a visit from the Prince. And certain it would be that she would discover many delightful traits in him to remind her of his great-grandmother, her "dear Queen."

A little further variety might be furnished by a fleeting call upon the "Italian quarter," a little to the west of her. Here he would find two Italians upon neighboring ranches, but neighbors by merest chance as they are of widely different social caste. Even the uninitiated Canadian can sense a world of difference between the humble peasant type on the one ranch, and the imperious courtly Italian on the other. But even the imperious one, Count Po-ecattera by name, has yielded to commercialism, in that he has leased that part of his ranch upon the river front, to campers during the summer. Despising them utterly, he yet condescends to rent them camping privileges.

Next to the Italian is a small ranch, owned by Guy Weadick, our one and only "Dude Ranch," where supreme court judges of New York, millionaires, artists and writers come for the summer to "rough it," and to wander at will upon the mountain trails.

It is freely stated in the town of High River, that when citizens observe an "ornery looking" stranger hanging round, they are quite at a loss to know whether he may be a millionaire from New York, bound for the dude ranch, a duke or something, heading for the Bar U, or maybe just a new bootlegger.

### Abundance of Interest

Another little novel touch in individuality, might be added by a visit to our American cousins—a young married couple, Kentuckians by birth, who are living on a ranch just east of the Prince's holdings. These people, Mr. and Mrs. Capers, are interesting in their own right, proving beyond doubt that an early life of leisure does not necessarily unfit one for later toil. Buying as they did, at the low ebb in ranching affairs, nevertheless they are wrestling some little favors from fortune by sheer hard work. The man of the house is a typical Kentuckian—an expert on horses, and, by the way, it was these excellent horses which conveyed the royal party in their hunting expeditions. The lady, a piquant little brunette, whose girlhood was one succession of exclusive schools, has specialized in turkey raising. She has cast a spell upon the temperamental turkey and has come as near to mastering the vagaries of this well-paying industry, as is reasonably possible. Older, more experienced people come from far and near to gather little tips and secrets on the inner life of the turkey.

The list of the Prince's neighbors would be incomplete indeed, without mention of Harry Baines, whose South Fork Trading Post, stationed at the gateway of the range country is the haunt of Indian traders at all times, and the salvation of the ranchers in the snow bound winter months. No journey is ever made to the Bar U and the E.P. that does not include a visit to his collection of Indian work and historic treasures. His exhibit of rare bead-work and Indian curiosities, and his

illuminating knowledge of their value and story, throws a vivid light upon the gruesome, romantic Indian history, so recently staged upon this very ground. Many a souvenir of blanket, buckskin coat or Stetson hat purchased at Harry Baines store is transplanted to the alien, palace life of old England. Not least of these purchases is the Prince's becoming Stetson, which was the occasion of a very hilarious "shopping" trip, quite rivalling in interest, the shopping expedition of any lady.

These are the immediate neighbors of the Prince of Wales. He might wander for endless days on days, up and down the valleys, find every day some striking personality, some new view point, some rich vein of humor. While the Englishman predominates perhaps (his

self-sufficiency standing him in such good stead, in pioneering districts) yet there is a strong element of Canadians and Americans and other nationalities in the foothills—all, after all, essentially Canadians, because they always return to their beloved land of open spaces. This feeling that impels them is well expressed by one old-timer who says, "You know down on the flats and in the cities I'm a mean cantankerous old fellow, but once let me strike the 'up-trail' toward the mountains and I find myself getting plumb noble feeling."

And this is the hope of the loyal western subjects of the Prince of Wales—that he too will feel the irresistible tug of mountain and foothill, and will return to us again.

## Garments for Winter



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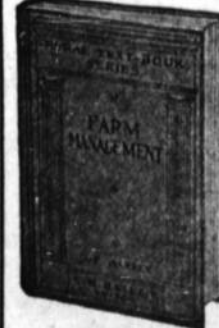
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## What Some Are Doing

Continued from Page 11

Andrews local U.F.M., during these last few years.

Some three years ago when our local was in its infancy, its activities consisted of a business evening and a social each month, held in the schoolhouse. The big question loomed up as it does in many communities, that if we were to be of any permanent use to the district in the future, a community hall was a necessity. To do this we decided that we must form a chartered company, so that we may sell shares and those that contribute by money or labor may be the ones that would control its management. For this reason we formed the St. Andrews United Farmers' Co-operative Association, under the Manitoba Co-operative Association Act, for which the registration fee is only about \$2.00. The object of the association is to own and operate a hall and to buy and sell merchandise. The shares were sold at \$20 each, paid in four quarterly installments of \$5.00 each, and a stock certificate issued when

payment was completed. We borrowed \$500 from the bank, and an unused schoolhouse four miles distance was purchased for the sum of \$400.

Our next problem was a site, and we may here state that our resources were not very great, and we had no desire to burden the future with any great liability, so we co-operated with the church, which owned land in the centre of the community, they leased us the land, and in return we gave them the free use of the hall. Teams were procured, and the old school was moved to the new site and generally overhauled. The total cost when completed was less than the \$500.

The local school supplies the stage curtains, the women's auxiliary of the church the dishes, the St. Andrews local the piano and electric light, and each in turn get the free use of the hall. A charge of \$5.00 is made to private and other uses.

Besides operating the hall, such business as buying cars of coal, brooms from the National Institute for the Blind, or anything that is necessary or profitable is transacted. The officers

and directors work in harmony and co-operation with the St. Andrews local.

The local now being in possession of a meeting place and being freed from the cares of business transactions began now to overhaul its own organization, so that it may be of more use to the community, and from this developed the idea of forming standing committees for which a chairman is appointed to each committee at the first annual meeting of the board of directors. These committees are as follows: Sick and relief—to visit the sick and give what relief is possible; ladies hospital aid—to sew and work for the local hospital; entertainment—to arrange all social evenings and provide music; refreshment—to provide refreshments for social evenings, etc.; building—to carry out all repairs etc., to hall and furnishings; finance—to collect and report proceeds from entertainments, etc.; reception—to receive and introduce guests and strangers at all gatherings; library—to arrange books in library and loan same.

Each chairman will convene a committee if necessary to do what work he or she is instructed to do by the meeting. The business meetings are held on the second Tuesday in the month, the directors meetings are held on the Thursday previous to the business meeting, and the social evenings on the fourth Friday in the month.

Lectures etc., are held when it is found feasible to do so. The ladies hospital aid has found it necessary to meet twice each month, at the home of its members alternately, and annually to have a shower of vegetables, fruit and pickles. The printing of an annual calendar containing local information and which we sell at 25 cents has been found satisfactory. In closing we may say that our organization has made it possible for men and women of different religions and various walks of life, to meet together, to discuss and formulate plans, to improve our community life and to provide social entertainments, also to work in harmony and co-

operation with our churches, schools and hospital.—George Camplin, secretary, treasurer, St. Andrews U.F.M.

As a member of the West Favel Community Club (four miles north of Minitonas, Man.), I will try to point out the long felt want our club has filled in the life of this community. It was started two years ago, and has been steadily improving both in a social and educational way. During the long winter evenings we have debates, spelling contests, whist drives, community singing and dancing, for the young people once in a while, and evenings of first class entertainment with songs, readings and recitations, which are a thorough recreation for young and old. Some of our debates were a real education as we had, just to mention a few, one on whether France was justified in the occupation of the Rhur, another on Prohibition versus The Moderation Bill; Protection versus Free Trade; Mixed Farming versus Grain Farming. Our first debate this winter is to be Resolved that the Credit System is to the Best Interest of this Country; the negative side trying to prove that the cash system would be better.

Last year the club organized and very successfully conducted the first plowing match ever held in this district, and another one is already being eagerly talked about for next June. Last winter some of our members staged a play, entitled, Nothing but the Truth. They visited the neighboring towns and were warmly applauded and highly complimented wherever they went, and made a nice large contribution to the club financier, our worthy treasurer, who was able to start us off this winter with a surplus of \$10, not very large, but considering that we are only charged 50 cents for a season ticket, and that we have bought a new organ besides giving prizes for the plowing match, whist drives, spelling contests, etc., we really feel proud of our financial standing.

Continued on Page 26

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### THE BIG STORM IN DOO

In Doo, Christmas had come and gone. On New Year's day Doc Sawbones had given a skating party for the little Doo Dads, followed by a dinner. For Christmas and New Year's there had been toys and feasting and jolly fun. Now the little Doo Dads are back in school. Early on this day the sun was hidden by great angry-looking clouds. It was so dark that lights had to be lighted so that the little Doo Dads could see to read. By four o'clock the ground was covered with a thick, white blanket of snow. When school was dismissed, out rushed the little Doo Dads with yells of delight. Of course, Old Man Grouch had to be poking about to put a damper on the fun. He is getting a good snow-balling for his pains. Early in the afternoon Sleepy Sam wheeled his cart to the corner opposite the schoolhouse so that he could sell weiners to the little Doo Dads as they left school. Sleepy began to shiver in the storm. The more it snowed, the more Sleepy shivered, and at last he crowded on top of the steaming kettle to keep warm. Soon he was fast asleep. I am afraid Sleepy will have a rude awakening. Look at Poly. Over and over Roly rolled him until there is little to be seen but a huge snowball. Flannelfeet hardly knows what to make of it and the rich Doo Dad in the silk hat is all excited about Poly. What do you suppose those little rascals with their hands behind their backs, have in mind? That shiny silk hat is in danger. Down in the snow, head first, went one little Doo Dad. The little chap that is getting his face washed is yelling as though he were being half killed. Old Doc Sawbones is trying to quiet the little Doo Dads. Poor old Doc. He doesn't know that a little Doo Dad is on the roof—nor that a mountain of snow is sliding. It won't be long, however, until he will have to begin digging and the chances are that Mrs. Ma lone will put her little boy to bed without any supper.



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# The Countrywoman

## • Editorial Comment •



### Women of Denmark

Recently the Winnipeg Canadian Women's Club entertained as its speaker-guest, Miss Johanne Stockholm, of Copenhagen. Miss Stockholm is a graduate of the State University of Denmark, and holds a one-year fellowship at Bryn Mawr College in the United States, which offers international scholarships to women of six different European countries. Miss Stockholm, who is able to speak in several different languages, spoke in charming English. She outlined in a general way the present-day status of the women of Denmark in the educational, industrial and public life of their country.

Miss Stockholm, at the commencement of her address, reminded her audience that Denmark is a comparatively small country with a population of approximately three and one-half million people, with women outnumbering men. Statistics tell us there are about 1,052 women to every 1,000 men. Although Denmark is a flat country, with no mountains at all, only very small hills, it has a quiet beauty all its own, particularly in May and June, when the fair, green beech trees are at their best.

A university degree in Denmark is no sinecure. It requires seven long years of intense application and arduous work, with few of the opportunities for relaxation and recreation afforded by most of the colleges on the American continent. Naturally, the students entering such a university are of a rather over-serious turn of mind.

As one might expect from a woman who has spent many years in securing a university course, Miss Stockholm, in her address, confined herself more particularly to the women of Denmark, who have won for themselves leading positions in the educational and public life of their country. One could have wished that she had devoted a little of her time to a description of the activities and interests of the women who have chosen home-making as their life's work. Surely that is a business for which women need to be well fitted. For on the resourcefulness and intelligence of the mother depends the strength of the home, and on the strength of the home depends the spirit of the nation.

Denmark has been one of the foremost countries to recognize the talents of women. It was the third country in the world to admit women to the universities, and at the same time as they were admitted they were given the right to take degrees. In 1893 the first woman doctor in Denmark received her degree, and in 1896 the first woman lawyer was called to the bar. All vocations and professions are open to women with the exception of posts in the army and navy, higher positions in diplomatic service, and in the clergy in the state church. Marriage makes practically no difference in a woman being able to secure work.

Three Danish women serve as technical advisors on a committee for the League of Nations, one woman holds the position of head clerk in the bureau for national debt in the central administration, and another one is state controller for unemployment. In positions in the professions women have made good progress. There are 50 women doctors, 57 dentists, 8 veterinary surgeons and 200 chemists. Women have been appointed as head doctors in a number of hospitals, one has been appointed medical health officer, and 200 have trained as midwives. There are 24 women accountants and 24 secretaries to associations. Several women are employed as factory inspectors and several more are employed by the police.

Danish women have shown an inclination to enter the trades. This in itself is rather remarkable to the average Canadian or English person, as these trades require from four to five years of training. Denmark has 53 women bakers, 10 girls are apprentices to stone masons. There are 60 women drivers and furniture makers. Miss Stockholm stated that women had proved extraordinarily successful at furniture making, because of their artistic sense, which helped in designing and building. There are 70 women wholesale merchants in Copenhagen alone, who are at the head and running their own businesses, and many of them are proving exceptionally successful.

### Citizens of No Country

At all three of the conventions of the organized farmers and farm women in the prairie provinces the proposed revisions of the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture will come up for consideration. Among the clauses to be considered is one which asks for a revision of the naturalization act to provide for the personal naturalization of married women.

The subject is one which requires very thorough discussion, because of the present situation and because of the complications which are bound to arise should this principle become part of the law governing the citizenship of women. It is extremely important that it be discussed now because of the change made in the laws of the United States by the passing of the Cabal Act, which provided for personal naturalization of married women. In view of the fact that that law has been working about a year it is important that we know something of its workings, and of how it is regarded by those who are affected by it.

The Nation, published in New York, comments in this manner: "Until something over a year ago, alien women living in the United States could become citizens in three ways; they could remain unmarried and qualify for naturalization; they could marry a citizen who became naturalized and acquire citizenship through his act. Unmarried, they were free to choose as men. Married they were as helpless as babies. They might live here a lifetime and learn the constitution by heart, but never, never could they acquire citizenship unless they were married to a citizen. On the other hand they might have reasons for not swearing allegiance to the country of their adoption—willingly they became citizens if they were married to a citizen. American women followed their husbands, with the same choiceless submission, and lost their citizenship by the act of marrying an alien."

The Nation then points out that the Cabal Act has been passed and continues: "It is easy to pass laws but it is hard to eliminate the chances of personal tragedy resulting from them. Enough misery accumulated under the old law to wipe it off the books, but the new law has its tragedies as well." (An instance of injustice in the working out of the new law is cited) and then; "Other cases are piling up. Foreign women come here ignorant of our laws, unused to the idea of independent status. Their husbands are likely to get out into the current of American life and in time be naturalized. The women left to themselves, are most unlikely to. And so, though the law has transformed them into the equals of men, they become in fact unequal before the law. The Woman's Trade Union League, in reviewing the situation, says:

In a question of separation, financial transaction, divorce and custody, the wife's case against the husband is that of an alien against an American citizen. Should the naturalized husband wish to rid himself of his wife he has only to persuade her to leave the country on a visit. Her return is that of an alien, and, therefore, problematical. . . . In time of war the father and children may live under the protection of the American flag, while the wife, if an enemy alien, is open to camp detention or deportation.

"And not only may an immigrant married woman who fails to become naturalized forfeit the protection of our flag; she may have no other protection. In the course of a recent conference of the British International

Law Association, devoted to the discussion of the nationality of married women, Dr. Ernest Schuster, a leading English authority, made the statement, quoted: 'If a female citizen of the United States marries a British subject she retains her American nationality and becomes a British subject under British law. If . . . a female British subject marries a United States citizen she becomes stateless.' His concern was with the status of British women married to Americans. Neither here nor in Great Britain have they any legal nationality or any citizenship rights. To the British authorities the Englishwoman married to an American is an American, and is treated as such, but the United States disowns her. This situation obtains in most countries, although a few have passed laws making it possible for a woman marrying a foreigner to retain her original nationality if under the law she does not acquire his nationality.

"The complications which may arise, where women have no such protection, especially in matters of travel or immigration, are manifold; and decidedly more painful than those of the American woman married to an Englishman, who can claim the privileges of a British subject and of an American citizen where ever she may go. In 1922 a joint committee of both houses of parliament in England was appointed to look into the proposal to adopt the American law, but it appears to be indefinitely deadlocked. It is to be hoped that the difficulties which have cropped up under our new system will not discourage other countries from a change which would have the advantage of ending the anomalous situation now existing between them and the United States, as well as equalizing the status of men and women. The International Woman's Suffrage Alliance has already proposed a general adoption by all countries of the principle that a woman's nationality should be determined without respect to her marital status; this would wipe out international difficulties. . . .

"Finally, should not the United States take the lead in calling an international conference, to adopt, if possible, some uniform principles in establishing nationality. We have international codes in regard to navigation, postal service and the like. Why not in regard to citizenship?"

### The Canadian Woman's Position

Canada is more directly concerned with the changes made in the national status of married women, by the passing of the Cabal Act, than any other country, for the very fact that the United States is her closest neighbor, and the people from the two countries, speaking the same language and having, in most cases, similar

customs, intermarry quite freely. The position of the Canadian woman who marries an American man, who resides in Canada, and who for some reason or other does not become a British subject, is going to be particularly unfair. She will immediately cease to be a British subject, and she will not be able to become an American citizen, until she has resided for at least one year in the United States.

The whole matter is complicated by the fact that Canadians can not deal directly with laws which affect their nationality. That is, properly speaking, we are not Canadians but British subjects, and any changes made in laws governing British nationality must be made by Great Britain.

Continued on Page 26



Here's to the Health of 1924



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## FRESH FROZEN FISH

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Lake Superior Frozen Herring, 100 lbs. ....	\$3.75	Fine Frozen Whitefish, per lb. ....	11c
Fine Frozen Pickerel, per lb. ....	9c	Best British Columbia Red Salmon, per lb. ....	14½c
Jackfish, per lb. ....	4½c	Pink Salmon, per lb. ....	10½c
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Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs. ....	15c
Spring Chickens, over 4 lbs., good condition, 12c	
Old Roosters ....	9c
Ducks, any size ....	16c
Geese ....	13c
Turkeys, over 10 lbs., good condition, ....	16c
Dressed Turkeys and Chickens 3c lb. more.	
Prices guaranteed until January 22 inclusive, and are f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates forwarded if required.	

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 91 LUSTED STREET, WINNIPEG

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Hens, over 5 lbs. ....	16c
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. ....	14c
Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs. ....	15-16c
Spring Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs. ....	13-14c
Ducks, any size ....	15c
Turkeys, over 10 lbs. ....	15c

For Dressed Poultry we will pay 3c per lb. above live weight price, Ducks and Fowl.  
 Prices guaranteed until next Guide issue. Prompt payments. Crates forwarded to Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

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Now is the time to ship your Live Hens and get our highest prices.

HENS Extra fat, 5 lbs. and over ....	22c
4½ to 5½ lbs. ....	16-18c
Chickens, 5 lbs. and over ....	15c
Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs. ....	13-14c
Ducks and Geese ....	16-18c
Dressed Turkeys, 10 lbs. and over, No. 1, 18-20c	

Prices guaranteed to next issue, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates shipped on order. Prompt returns.  
**ROYAL PRODUCE CO., 97 Atkins St., Winnipeg**

## What Some Are Doing

Continued from Page 24

We are having a bee to build a stable as owing to the ever increasing interest and popularity of our club nights our present stable accommodation is not sufficient.

I could mention a great many other things which the club has done for the life of this community, but I do not want to take up any more of your space, Mr. Editor. I would just like to say that, thanks to the kindness of the trustees, we have the free use of the schoolhouse. I hope that this may help some other district to get started, as it certainly helps the winter to slip by and gives you something to look forward to from one meeting to another.  
 Geo. P. Renouf.

## The Canadian Woman's Position

Continued from Page 25

English women have been asking for personal naturalization of married women, and the matter was discussed at the Imperial Conference this past summer. It is altogether likely that Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King will explain to the Canadian parliament at the coming session the decisions at which the conference arrived.

The matter is so complicated that the only possible way of arriving at some common working ground of understanding is to hold an international conference or to refer the matter to a special committee of the League of Nations. In the meantime some effort should be made to enable a woman marrying a citizen of some other country whose laws provide for personal naturalization, and who remains in her native country, to retain the rights of citizenship in her own land.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

## The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., January 4, 1924.

**WHEAT**—Today's prices are the high point of the week. Market closed very firm today after a considerable quantity of May wheat had been traded in around the dollar mark. The buying was by leading interests who were selling Chicago May wheat against the purchase of Canadian. Offerings throughout the week have been light and hedging pressure small in consequence. There has been some speculative buying of the May future, and this undoubtedly has helped make the slight advance realized. While the undertone is firm and the market looks like higher prices in view of the class of buying, and the possibility of the terminals at Fort William filling up with consequent embargo on shipments, it would be unwise to look for any great change in prices at this time of year.

**OATS AND BARLEY**—Markets have shown considerable strength and prices are several cents per bushel higher than a week ago. Offerings are very light, and there is very little hedging pressure, so that prices respond readily to any buying power. There is an excellent demand for all grades of barley at prevailing prices. The top grades of oats are not wanted, and are trading at practically a full carrying charge under the May. The lower grades however, are in fairly good demand.

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

Dec. 31 to Jan. 5 inclusive.	Dec. 31	Jan. 1	2	3	4	5	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
May 94½	99½	99½	101	100½	99	111½		
July 101	101½	101½	102½	102½	100½	110½		
Oats—								
May 41½	41½	41½	42½	42½	41½	48½		
July 42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	41½	47½		
Barley—								
May 58½	59½	59½	61½	61½	58½	59½		
July 58½	59½	59½	60½	60½	58½	58½		
Flax—								
May 208½	209½	212½	219½	216½	207½	214½		
July 209	209½	212½	219½	216½	208½	212½		
Rye—								
May 66	71½	71½	72½	71½	66½	84½		
July 71½	72½	71½	71½	71½	71½	84½		

## WHEAT PRICES

Dec. 31 to Jan. 5 inclusive.

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Dec. 31	93½	90½	85½	78½	70½	68½
Jan. 1	NEW	YEA	R'S	DAY		
2	93½	90½	85½	79½	71½	68½
3	94½	91½	86½	79½	71½	69½
4	95½	92½	87½	81½	73½	71½
5	94½	91½	86½	81½	72½	70½
Week Ago	93½	90½	85½	78	70	68
Year Ago	106½	105½	103½	97½	91½	84½

## LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool market closed as follows: March, 8s 10½d; May, 8s 8½d per 100 lbs. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted at \$4.00. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: March, \$1.17½; May, \$1.14½.

## Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur

December 31 to January 5, inclusive

Date	WHEAT	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	BARLEY	4 CW	Rel.	Fd.	1	FLAX	2 CW	3 CW	RYE
Dec. 31	66½	37½	34½	34½	32½	30½	57½	53½	48½	48½	201½	197½	166½	65½			
Jan. 1	NEW	YEA	R'S	DAY													
2	66½	37½	34½	34½	32½	30½	59½	55½	49½	49½	201½	197½	177	66			
3	67½	38½	35½	35½	33½	31½	59½	56½	50½	50½	201½	197½	180	200½	65½		
4	69	38½	35½	35½	34½	32½	61½	58½	52½	52½	211½	207½	187	66½			
5	68½	37½	35½	35½	34½	31½	61½	58½	52½	52½	209½	205	174½	65½			
Week Ago	66	37½	34½	34½	32½	30	63	58	48½	47½	209½	193½	175½	66½			
Year Ago	75½	46½	41½	41½	39½	37½	64½	50½	47½	47½	213½	206½	179½	80½			

\$10; stock feeding steers, range, \$2.50 to \$7.25; bulk, \$4.75 to \$6.25.

Hogs—Range, \$5.85 to \$6.80; bulk, \$6.50 to \$6.80.

Sheep—Lambs, range, \$8.50 to \$13.10; ewes, range, \$2.00 to \$8.00; wethers, range, \$5.00 to \$8.50; yearlings, range, \$7.50 to \$11.25; bucks, range, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

## BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow cable not received. Birkenhead sold 809 Canadian cattle. Prices ranged from 15c to 17½c per lb. in sink, according to quality.

London reports no Canadian sides on offer. Irish dressed sides 14c to 15c per lb. Trade quiet owing to holiday season.

## BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian boxed bacon 76s to 82s, sales 78s to 86s, firm, better trade. American 65s to 80s, steady. Irish 89s to 95s, quiet. Danish 92s to 96s. Danish killings estimated at 12,000 head.

## WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited, reports as follows for the week ending January 4, 1924:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 1,692; hogs, 4,347; sheep, 159. Last week: Cattle, 388; hogs, 2,746; sheep, 39.

Receipts this week were again light due to the holiday season, but each succeeding day sees an increase in volume of offerings. Prices have strengthened under the light run, but as receipts increase, prices will probably work lower. Present quotations for best butcher steers are from 5c to 5½c; medium qualities 4c to 4½c; common steers 2½c to 3c. Best butcher cows are bringing from 3½c to 3¾c; and the medium kinds from 2½c to 3c. Prime butcher heifers from 4½c to 4¾c; medium kinds 3½c to 4c. Bred stock heifers, 2½c to 2¾c. Best dehorned feeders 4c to 4½c; medium kinds, 3½c to 4c. Best stocker steers, 3c to 3½c, and medium kinds 2c to 2½c. Choice veal calves 5c to 6c; stock calves 2½c to 3c.

The hog market is very unsteady. Thick-smooths were selling at 8c until Friday of this week when they dropped to \$7.50 and \$7.60 with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select hogs.

Best lambs are bringing from 10½c to 11c and best sheep from 5½c to 6½c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Prime butcher steers	\$5.00 to \$5.50
Good to choice steers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium to good steers	3.50 to 4.00
Common steers	2.50 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium feeders	3.50 to 4.00
Common feeder steers	2.25 to 2.75
Choice stocker steers	3.00 to 3.50
Medium stockers	2.50 to 2.75
Common stockers	1.75 to 2.00
Choice butcher heifers	4.25 to 4.75
Fair to good heifers	3.50 to 4.00
Medium heifers	2.50 to 3.00
Choice stock heifers	2.00 to 2.50
Choice butcher cows	3.25 to 3.75
Fair to good cows	2.50 to 3.00
Cutter cows	1.50 to 2.00
Bred stock cows	1.50 to 1.75
Canner cows	.75 to 1.00
Choice springers	40.00 to 50.00
Common springers	25.00 to 35.00
Choice veal calves	5.00 to 6.00
Common calves	2.00 to 3.00
Heavy bull calves	2.00 to 2.50

## EGGS AND POULTRY

**WINNIPEG**—Eggs: Dealers are still quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 50c to 60c; firsts 40c to 50c; seconds 23c to 25c. Jobbing prices on fresh are, extras 65c to 68c; firsts 54c to 60c; seconds 30c to 33c. The market continues firm for storage, and extras are jobbing 36c to 40c; firsts 32c to 36c; seconds 27c to 29c. Consumptive demand continues good. Eight shipments of United States eggs reported arrived during the past week costing 44c, delivered, Winnipeg. There were nine inspections last week. Poultry: Market has remained unchanged.

**REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW**—Eggs: These markets remain unchanged, and dealers are not quoting on fresh gathered stock. The most of the fresh arriving are going direct to retailers. Storage eggs are jobbing, firsts 43c; seconds 41c. Poultry: The condition of the markets remains unchanged. The carlot sales of dressed turkeys shipped under the direction of the provincial department of agriculture are reported to have been entirely satisfactory to producers.

**CALGARY**—Eggs: Considerable improvement in the receipts of local fresh is reported. Dealers are now offering, delivered, extras 42c; firsts 38c. Pullet extras from Pacific coast points are arriving, costing \$13.50 per case, delivered. Poultry: The market remains easy with turkeys arriving for which dealers are paying 10c to 16c, delivered. These retailing 15c to 22c. Lower prices are anticipated at the end of the present week.

**EDMONTON**—Eggs: Local receipts are reported heavy and dealers are now quoting country shippers, delivered, extras 50c; firsts 45c. Considerable quantities of United States eggs have arrived in Alberta during the past week. Fresh extras are now retailing at 65c. Poultry: Market unchanged.



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SELLING—COMPLETE WELL BORING MACHINE. For particulars, write James Innes, Waskatenau, Alta.

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## FARM LANDS

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## LIVESTOCK See also General Miscellaneous

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SEE TOP OF PAGE FOR FULL PARTICULARS

**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA**

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## POULTRY See also General Miscellaneous

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**PURE-BRED BRONZE GOBBLETS, DANDIES,** \$5.00; Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds and White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00. L. Dennis, Parkman, Sask. 52-5

**MAHOGANY ORLOFF COCKERELS AND** pullets, \$1.50; immediate acceptance. E. J. Arnold, Balduin, Man. 52-5

**LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, IMPORTED** stock, \$3.50 each. Pleasant Edwards, Cheadle, Alta. 52-5

### Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

**SELLING—LARGE TOULOUSE GESE, EITHER** sex, \$4.00; Amber geese, excellent layers, either sex, \$3.50, unrelated pairs; large Bronze gobblers, from 45-pound tom, \$5.00. John C. Cowan, Gainsboro, Sask. 50-5

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,** American-bred, May hatch, toms, weighing 22-24 pounds, \$8.00; 18-22, \$6.00; pullets, 13-16, \$5.00. Weights guaranteed. Wm. McFee, Carman, Man. 51-6

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$6.00;** hens, \$4.00. James W. Nickerson, Alford, Sask. 51-4

**FOR SALE—WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS,** pure-bred toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Phy Johnson, Greenway, Man. 51-3

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS,** \$7.00. Shipping point, Herschel or Fluke. Mrs. E. Wickett, Fluke, Sask. 51-4

**TOULOUSE GESE, STANDARD-BRED GESE,** \$3.50; ganders, \$4.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Syd Coldwell, Pollockville, Alta. 51-4

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, UNIVERSITY** strain, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.50. G. Jagle, Liberty, Sask. 51-3

**CHOICE PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS,** university strain, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Arthur Nelson, Wilcox, Sask. 50-4

**PURE BRONZE TURKEYS, 20-POUND TOMS,** \$3.00; 14-pound hens, \$6.00. James Clark, Macdonald, Man. 52-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TUR-** keys, hens, \$4.00; toms, \$5.00. Johan W. Wiebe, Horndean, Man. 52-3

**SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE** turkeys, \$5.00 and \$6.00 each. Jack Hyde, Macquette, Man. 2-3

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS, \$3.50;** hens, \$3.00; excellent birds. L. R. Francis, Tilley, Sask. 2-4

**BRONZE GOBBLETS, ABOUT 18 POUNDS,** wintered outside. Price, \$4.00. K. MacNaughton, Duval, Sask. 2-4

**TRIO PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, THREE** years, unrelated. Will sell separately, \$12. H. B. Card, Melville, Sask. 52-3

### Wyandottes

**TEN ONLY, EXTRA FINE WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels, from prize winners, \$5.00 and \$10 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. C. Dobson, Estevan, Sask. 52-3

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dottes, cockerels, \$2.00. Collin Minshull, Piersce, Man. 52-4

**SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS** egg-laying strain, \$1.50 each. Aylward, Rosetown, Sask. 51-4

**PURE-BRED PARTRIDGE WYANDOTT** cockerels, \$2.50 each; prize pure-bred Pekin drake \$2.00 each. N. Fehr, Gladstone, Man. 1-4

**ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-** erels, \$2.00 each. Alex. Thomson, Bradwardine, Man. 2-3

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FROM** Martin's best-laying pens, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00. A. H. Birch, Pirnie, Man. 2-4

**SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE** Wyandotte cockerels, \$1.50. Walter Robb, Grandview, Man. 51-4

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-** ers, university strain, \$2.00. Mrs. Fannie Ball, Tyne, Meota, Sask. 51-4

### Leghorns

**PEDIGREED WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS** from hens with R.O.P. certificates, \$5.00; unrelated, \$3.00; hens, \$1.00. Miss Ellen Jicklin, Dugald, Man. 49-4

**300-EGG STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS AND** Wyandottes, half price. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 51-4

### Rhode Islands

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-** erels, from pen which laid 50% last winter, heads by male with 200-egg dam, \$2.25 each; three, \$6.00. B. C. Bailey, Rosedale, Abbey, Sask. 50-5

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red cockerels, good dark birds, \$2.00 and \$1.50 each. Mrs. P. Paxon, Kinley, Sask. 51-4

**GORDON'S SINGLE COMB REDS WON FIVE** young pen at 1923 Royal Toronto. Cockerels for sale. Transcona, Man. 50-5

**RHODE ISLAND COCKERELS, FROM EX-** hibition and pedigree stock. Write for prices. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon. 50-5

**ROSE COMB AND SINGLE COMB RHODE** Island Red cockerels, \$3.00 for two. D. P. Selverton, Man. 51-4

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND COCKERELS** \$2.00 each. H. Richardson, Antler, Sask. 51-4

### Orpingtons

**SELLING—LIMITED NUMBER SINGLE COMB** Buff Orpington cockerels, \$2.50 each. Mrs. Springsteen, Crossfield, Alta. 51-4

### Minorcas

**BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, \$2.00 EACH** F. C. Jobson, Bladworth, Sask. 51-4

### Anconas

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB HENS, 75 CENTS** W. Hedges, Oyen, Alta. 51-4

### Plymouth Rocks

**BARRED ROCKS, PURE-BRED, WON OVER** 100 prizes with cups, medals, ribbons, at Royal Brandon, Toronto, Guelph, Detroit, layers. Cockerels, \$5.00; two, \$9.00; pullets, \$3.00; prize hens, \$4.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina. 51-4

**SELLING—WELL DEVELOPED BARRED** Rock cockerels, from heavy-laying strain, \$5 each; two for \$5.00. C. M. James, Rosser, Man. 51-4

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, APPROX-** imately \$2.00, \$3.00. Mrs. Pringle, Dugald, Man. 51-4

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK** cockerels, university stock, \$3.00. Mrs. Evans, Rosamville, Sask. 51-4

**PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00** each. Geo. Mayor, Gladstone, Man. 51-4

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00; T** \$5.00. W. Atkinson, Zealandia, Alta. 51-4